

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXX.]

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BIRTHS.

On October 29th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. TOLEDANO, a daughter.

On November 5th, 1909, at Glendarnal Macdonnell Road, Victoria, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. STODART KENNEDY, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On November 4th, 1909, in Union Church, Hongkong by the Rev. C. H. Hickling, ROBERT DAVIDSON, of Shanghai, to JESSIE DUFFES FREW, daughter of Mr. William Frew, of Edinburgh.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 6th of November, 1909, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A. and the Rev. A. B. Thornhill, M.A., DORA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, to H. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

DEATH.

On the 25th September, after a short illness at 23, Lancaster Avenue, Hildrey Wood, Barnet, ISABELLA, widow of the Rev. DYER ALL, M.A., M.D., of Canton, China, and mother of J. Dyer Ball I.S.O., age 93 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of WILLIAM GRULER FROST, late engineer, I. M. S. "Empress of Japan," who died on August 18th, 1908.—Never forgotten.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of the 6th ultimo arrived on the 3rd instant.

The Siberian Mail of the 15th and 16th ultimo arrived on the 7th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* is to be sold by public auction at Macao.

Mr. H. Bonar, British Consul-General at Kobe, has been transferred to Seoul. Mr. Bonar's successor in Kobe is Mr. R. de B. Layard, Consul-General at Manila.

We are informed that the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have decided to open a branch office of the Bank at Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, F.M. States.

Entries for the Hankow Autumn Race Meeting closed on the 25th ult., the total entrance fees amounting to \$2,214. There are 20 griffins and 17 old ponies entered, with 21 stables.

The Hongkong stables represented at the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting were Buxey's with seven ponies; John Peel, seven; Ellis Kadoorie, four; and Mr. H. P. White, two (Barry and Triad). Sir Paul Chater, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. Dupree attended the meeting.

Some few days ago several Canton officials left in a small Chinese gunboat for the Pratas in order to formally take over the island in the name of China. They encountered bad weather and had to return without reaching their destination. A larger vessel has been secured and will again set out for the island in a day or two.

A model of a new type of aeroplane is reported, the *Japan Chronicle* says, to have been constructed by a Mr. Okai Zenjiro, of Osaka. The model is now at the Patent Bureau for official investigation. Mr. Okai claims to have experimented with the aeroplane before the subject had attracted much attention from the public in Japan.

The recent typhoon at Foochow seems to have entirely ruined the crops in the district. In a memorial telegraphed to the Grand Council the Viceroy says: "There will not be a single grain to be reaped, and starvation among the people is imminent." The Viceroy has been instructed to provide a relief fund out of the revenues of the province.

A British subject named A. Lynch, unemployed, was by order of the Governor of Honan, brought in custody to Hankow charged with travelling to Kaifeng Fu without having a passport. The case was heard at H.B.M.'s Consular Court, when defendant was ordered to leave Hankow the same day, or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

It is stated that the Viceroys and Governors in the provinces have replied to an order from the Ministry of Justice, stating that they have strictly forbidden the infliction of indiscriminate tortures on prisoners in the district magistrates' yamens. They have reported that they will deal severely with any cases in which torture is resorted to against their instructions.

Mr. James P. Lawler, chief of the Philippines Customs Secret Service, and Mr. J. J. Keith, assistant chief of the Customs Secret Service, have resigned. Mr. Lawler's resignation becomes effective on November 14, the date of his sailing on the transport for the United States, while Mr. Keith's separation from the service became effective the instant it was decided upon.

A telegram from Peking to the *Hankow Daily News* states that owing to the disputes regarding the settlement of the boundary question in Macao between H.E. Kao Erh Chien, the Special Commissioner, and the Portuguese, the Waiwupu has decided to deal directly with the Portuguese Minister in Peking. We learn from an authentic source that there is no truth in this statement. The Commissioners completed their eighth session last Saturday.

A river tug named *Shu Tung*, which was built in England from designs by Captain Plant, and afterwards put together by the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock Co., has safely steamed up to Chungking in one week after leaving Ichang. She had a large passenger flat in tow, and carried a considerable amount of cargo. A telegram from Captain Plant says the *Shu Tung* steamed up all rapids, and the engines worked very well. The speed attained was over six knots per hour.

In conferring the degree of LL.D. upon the Hon. L. R. Wilfley, formerly Judge of the U. S. Court for China, President Y. Stanley Hall spoke of Judge Wilfley as follows:—"First Judge of the U. S. Court for China; opposed by organized corruption and attacked by slander, he yet restored to America by his strict enforcement of law, her damaged reputation in the Treaty Ports of China; an upright and fearless Judge, an incorruptible representative of what this country should mean and stand for in the Far East; Doctor of Laws."

News from Lhasa is always difficult to obtain, and it is uncertain whether the Dalai Lama has yet reached the capital of Tibet. He was known to have left Sining early in June, his route being by way of Tankori and the Koko-nor, and it was anticipated that he would arrive at Lhasa by the middle of September. It will be interesting to learn the nature of his reception by the Lamas and the Chinese officials. It is, however, fairly certain, says an Indian paper, that he will never regain his old political influence in Tibet.

There is a very common idea that the Malay is a race that is dying out, killed in its own country by the enterprise of Chinese, Tamils, Javanese (who, however, are kinsmen of the Malays), and Europeans. To those who come out East expecting to find a few miserable remains of a once powerful race, whose probable fate is that of the noble red man of America, if not that of the Australian aborigine (says the *Java Times*), it comes as a revelation to find a sturdy, independent, and courteous race; whose language runs from Suez to Australia, and who, so far from dying out, are yearly becoming more numerous.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

(Daily Press, October 30th)

Just before the late PRINCE ITO's departure from Japan for Manchuria we published a short summary of a speech made by His Excellency, in which he disavowed the suggestions in the Press that he was going to Manchuria on a political mission. The object of his visit, he said, was merely to acquire such a knowledge of the conditions in the territory as would enable him to form an intelligent judgement on any future Manchurian question. But notwithstanding this disavowal the belief persisted that the visit was one of large political significance the Prince's speech being regarded as ironical. It is therefore of interest to notice that it was mentioned incidentally in the telegrams reporting the tragedy at Harbin that the Russian Finance Minister was at the station to meet His Excellency on arrival. It now appears that a general meeting of Russian and Japanese high officials had been arranged for at Harbin. If no agreements were to be made, it is evident that the Prince intended to obtain his knowledge of conditions from the very highest authorities on both sides. Japan had arranged for the presence of Mr. KOIKE, Consul-General at Mukden, and Mr. KAWAKAMI, Consul-General at Harbin; and Russia, on her side, had instructed her Representative in Peking to visit Harbin, and wired to the President of the East-Chinese Railway also to repair thither. Naturally the Japanese public declined to believe in so many "mere coincidences," or that there was any other reason for the visit of the Russian Finance Minister to the Far East, than to discuss with Prince Ito the railway problems and other important matters relating to the administration of Manchuria. It is well known that PRINCE ITO favoured closer relations between Japan and Russia, and there can be no doubt that the conference, had it taken place, would have had a good effect on the relations of the two Powers, as it would have served to allay suspicion on both sides and have smoothed the way for an amicable settlement of all misunderstandings. The speculations in the Japanese Press as to the object of the Prince's visit to Manchuria are in strange contrast to His Excellency's own statement that it had no political significance. We read, for instance, that the belief prevailed in Tokyo that one of the objects of the visit would be to institute a change in the character of the Japanese administration in the leased territory and in Manchuria, by withdrawing the military and turning the administrative duties into the usual consular channels, as there has been a good deal of complaint in Japanese newspapers of the excessive cost of the present form of administration under a Military Governor-General. A Commissioner of the South Manchurian Railway was recently reported as advocating for Manchuria a government-general similar to that in Formosa, as being "a sheer necessity," and he is reported to have said that although there is an agreement which prevents Japan from doing this, he thought such an obstacle could be easily removed by diplomatic negotiations. Some attention has been given to this statement by the Chinese press as it conveys an impression that Manchuria was being regarded by the railway interests as a Japanese Colony, but we presume Dr. OKAMATSU was referring only to the leased territory. However, while such discussions were going on, it was only natural to suppose that the visit of the Prince was one of some political significance. Whatever the truth of

the matter might be, we can be quite sure that the Japanese Government will not disregard so lightly as Dr. OKAMATSU suggests, the solemn declarations she has made regarding Manchuria. We can be equally certain that the Government will not yield to the popular clamour for the annexation of Korea as compensation or punishment for a crime committed by a misguided Korean. So opposed would such a step be to the policy which the late Prince laid down for Korea, that we can readily understand the report that the Government discountenances the agitation. When news of the Prince's death was first announced we said it was difficult to estimate the consequences of this sudden removal of so powerful a factor in the politics of Asia. It is curious to note in this connexion the views which are now finding expression in the Chinese press. While they unanimously recognise that Japan has lost a statesman of the most commanding ability, it is disquieting to note that in the Canton papers the crime is not generally abhorred. Indeed the demise of the Prince seems to have given to the ultra-Nationalist organs a secret sense of satisfaction. They do not regard him as having been a friend of China: he is referred to as responsible for China's defeat in the war of 1895, for the annexation of Formosa, and for the triumph of Japan in the war with Russia resulting in the acquisition of material advantages in Manchuria and in Korea. Some of the Canton papers have even gone so far as to extol the patriotism of the assassin. It is a disquieting sign of the times, and it occurs to us to suggest that the Chinese papers would be rendering the nation better service by holding up the late Prince Ito as a type of the statesman which China so badly needs.

SEDITION IN KOREA.

(Daily Press, November 1st.)

Reuter, a few days ago, told us that Lord CURZON, ex Viceroy of India, when referring in a public speech to the foul assassination of Prince Ito by a Korean, remarked that the task of ruling a subject Eastern people was hard enough for the British, and the tragedy at Harbin indicated that it was apparently no less difficult for the Japanese. And yet it must have been a surprise to the whole civilised world to learn that this foul crime was the premeditated act of a Korean, and that the man had travelled all the way to Harbin with the deliberate intention of killing the great statesman in revenge for what the misguided creature conceived to be the wrongs his country had suffered at the veteran statesman's hands. Even in the East few people outside Korea can have had any notion that there was still prevailing in Korea that feverish unrest which breeds men of this desperate type. A good deal was heard of an insurrectionary movement shortly after Japan undertook the task of reforming the administration of Korea, and it will be recalled that the American adviser to the Korean Government was assassinated at San Francisco by two Koreans because of his pro-Japanese views. But most people had formed from the absence of news to the contrary the impression that the insurrectionary movement in Korea had been suppressed by the iron hand of the Japanese Military. That statement has many times appeared in Japanese papers, and, though not strictly true, it does not appear that any central body is in existence organising resistance to Japanese rule, and the "insurgents" show themselves only in small bands. Not long before Prince Ito retired from the post of Resident-General, His

EXCELLENCY travelled extensively about the country and no extraordinary precautions appeared to be taken to assure his safety from attack by malcontents. It was, however, very apparent from the speeches which the PRINCE delivered on the tour that a good deal of latent hostility to Japanese rule remained to be overcome in the country. Japanese brigades had for more than a year previously been sweeping the country, suppressing all active insurrectionary movements, killing or arresting the ringleaders and dispersing their following. We have seen no recent statistics of the results of these operations; the latest we have covers the period from July, 1907 (when the Protectorate agreement was concluded), to the end of August, 1908. During that period the number of insurgents killed had amounted to 12,016, while 5,982 had surrendered. The Japanese casualties comprised 169 killed, 254 wounded and 8,162 sick, including 796 succumbed. Unhappily the publication of those statistics more than a year ago did not mark the complete suppression of the insurgent bands and the restoration of peace and order. Great additions must have been made to these figures since. In one of the latest Seoul papers to hand, dated October 20th, we read: "It is reported that order is more and more being restored in various parts of the country. Especially is this the case in South Chonla-do, which was at one time the hot-bed of insurrection. The province has recently been swept over by the WATANABE Brigade, and many insurgents, who used to roam there at large, have either been killed, captured or have surrendered." We note also a report of the capture of two insurgent leaders, and our contemporary says that, on the whole, the situation is very satisfactory, and "it is hoped that the Empire will be in the enjoyment of peace and order before very long." Since that was written the tragedy at Harbin has happened. It is by no means improbable that we shall learn in due course that it has been followed by a recrudescence of the insurrectionary movement all over Korea, ending in large additions to the casualty lists and the postponement of the time when it can be reported that peace and order reign throughout the land. This fear is confirmed by the telegram which has reached us from our Tokyo correspondent since the foregoing remarks were written. He reports that insurgents have destroyed the station of the Seoul-Fusan railway and that a general rising is threatened as a consequence of the accomplishment of the death of PRINCE ITO. Let us hope that wiser counsels will prevail to prevent the bloodshed which would be the inevitable result of a general rising. Evidently the insurgents in Korea are playing right into the hands of that section of the Japanese public who are demanding the annexation of Korea.

CHINA'S AWAKE-ING.

(Daily Press, November 2nd.)

There is evidence on every hand of the awakening of China, and not the least notable of the many signs is the growing desire among the Chinese of the higher classes to go abroad. Prince TSAI HSUN, the Regent's next brother, only recently passed through Hongkong on his way to Europe. Just previously the hereditary Baron LIANG K'UEI, the adopted son of the powerful Viceroy JUNG SU, started on a similar grand tour. He is the brother of two sisters, one of whom is the wife of the Prince Regent, and mother of the young Emperor; the other is the wife of Prince PU LUN, who on two occasions was regarded

as a likely occupant of the Dragon Throne. Prince CHING's second son was attached to the mission of TANG SHAO YI. Prince SU, the Minister of the Interior, has sent his eldest son to Berlin. As for the ordinary students, they are going to Europe and America every year in steadily growing numbers, and the keen desire which is now being manifested in every part of the Empire for "the new learning" is likely to make that stream of student emigration, go on, like TENNYSON's brook, for ever. Who can estimate the great changes destined to flow from the educational revolution which has quietly taken place in China during the past few years? The old arrogance and self-sufficiency is at last giving way, and the people of China are beginning to recognise that they have a great deal to learn from the West. Schools are now general throughout China in which the subjects taught are just the same as in primary European schools, including arithmetic after the arabic method, and geography with up-to-date maps, as well as physical drill. China, in short, has been influenced by the example of Japan, and is adopting the same methods which have served to advance the island empire to front rank among the Powers of the world. China has sent her wise men to the West to study Constitutions, currency questions, and the navies of the world, just as Japan did forty or fifty years ago; and though China, for various reasons, is slower to make practical use of the knowledge thus acquired the Commissioners may be trusted to see that the recommendations they have made are kept well in view. A glance at the industrial and commercial life of the nation reveals very significant signs of the dawn of a new era. There is no need to comment on the change which has come over the attitude of the nation with regard to railways, but the foreign public have no adequate idea of the increasing number of large factories, equipped with up-to-date foreign machinery and modelled generally on Western lines, that are coming into existence in China. Take the city of Canton, for instance. Mr. KING, the Commissioner of Customs, has quite a considerable list of such factories in his report for 1908—a brick factory turning out 10,000 bricks a day with a German plant, and a large kiln which is "a marvel of applied science"; a cement factory, also fitted with a German plant; a glass factory manufacturing lamp shades; a knitting factory; and a soda factory in which soda crystals are made from imported soda ash. The Commissioner also mentions the new Government smokeless powder factory with a KRUPP plant; the arsenal which is now turning out modern rifles—Mauser 6.8 mm.—"which need not fear comparison with those of European manufacture"; and the cartridge factory equipped with German machinery. The wireless telegraph stations established in 1907 are reported to be all working well, and four other stations of the Telefunken system have been purchased for the four new West River patrol boats. The Wireless School has about thirty pupils, and the German instructor in charge reports that great aptitude is shown by the pupils. What is taking place at Canton is going on also in many other centres of industry in China, so that there is now plenty of evidence on which to base the statement that China is really rousing herself from the slumbers of centuries.

All fears regarding the safety of the engineers of the stranded Norwegian steamer *Ragnar* have now been dispelled. Mr. Eitzen, the Norwegian Consul having received word as to their safety. The message was received from the Pulau Canton Lighthouse, which is on an island to the south of Tourane.

THE POLITICAL CENTRE OF GRAVITY IN EUROPE.

(Daily Press, November 3rd.)

Though, of course, the lapse of a century cannot be regarded as anything more than denoting an entirely artificial division of Time, and is completely unmarked by any natural phenomenon, it has nevertheless been often remarked how very frequently it falls that the beginning of a new century has been accompanied by an almost entire rearrangement of the political affairs of an entire continent. The first century was marked, not only by the birth of Our Lord, and the commencement of the Christian Era, but in political affairs it marked the final establishment of the Roman Empire, and the example thus set has been continued ever since. Indeed, it is to these latter centuries that we have to look for the most pronounced illustrations of a phenomenon which has apparently almost grown into a law. The entry of the sixteenth century was marked by the beginning of the reign of HENRY VII. and the commencement of the influence of England in the affairs of the European Continent; later on it was marked by the development of the Reformation, which closed the medieval period, and for all time set men's minds in an entirely different groove of thought. The opening of the seventeenth witnessed the end of the old royalty of England, the union of the Crown with that of Scotland, and the commencement of the long constitutional struggle, which, temporarily closed towards the end of the century, was still powerful enough in the nineteenth to affect the whole political aspect of the civilised world. The eighteenth was marked after the campaigns of MARLBOROUGH by the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht, which for nearly a hundred years became the international law of Europe. Again, the opening of the nineteenth was marked by the wars that succeeded the French Revolution, and the final struggle of NAPOLEON for the mastership of the world.

The beginning of the twentieth has proved no exception to the rule. The new order established by the Congress of Vienna at the close of 1814 lasted fairly well up till 1870, when the Franco-German War changed the relations between Germany and France, and was instrumental in founding the new German Empire; and this towards the end of the chapter had become the leading State on the continent of Europe. This fact for some time did not alter so much as might have been anticipated the political balance of Europe generally: the real change came about, as has often previously happened, in an entirely unexpected manner, and was brought about, not by any occurrences in Europe, but by proceedings in the Far East. Russia had almost from the times of PETER THE GREAT harboured designs of conquest in Asia, the whole of which she hoped eventually to include in her dominion. The weakness of China after her war with Japan seemed to favour her expectations in an unexpected degree, and her Chauvinists urged on her Government the immediate occupation of Manchuria and Korea. Backed by promises of support from Great Britain in case of any other Powers attacking her in the interests of Russia, Japan, who clearly saw that the occupation of Korea would menace her own existence, determined at any risk to prevent this, and boldly declared war. The contest became a life and death struggle between the two, and at first all the odds appeared in favour of Russia. By almost superhuman efforts Japan proved in the end victorious, and succeeded in capturing Russia's great stronghold, whereupon the

United States, who had been anxiously regarding the contest, intervened and succeeded in parting the combatants, and inducing both to come to terms in the Treaty of Portsmouth.

The non-success of Russia's aggression on Korea, and the destruction of her fleet, made Russia reconsider her policy. While she saw apparently her way to the conquest of Asia, she had been neglectful of the course of affairs in Europe. She was wasting her strength in profitless undertakings beyond the Urals, and Germany was an interested observer of the growing discontent of her European populations, who were entirely averse from the Eastern wars against nations with whom they had no quarrel, but which were being waged at their expense, both in money and in flesh and blood. Meanwhile Germany's aspirations, and her unconcealed warlike preparations, which France plainly saw were threatening her safety, drove the latter into the arms of Great Britain; and Great Britain, finding that her neighbour was really sincere and without an *arrière pensée* in the matter, cordially returned. France all this while had been the fast ally of Russia, and had lent her influence against Great Britain in many of Russia's squabbles. As in the case of many other reconciliations, she now saw that her best policy lay in bringing her two allies into, at least, speaking terms; England at first was suspicious, but Russia, now determined to return to her European affairs so as to regain her temporarily lost position, saw that Germany was blocking her way. This convinced her of the wisdom of France's advice, and on Great Britain opening negotiations for an understanding, at first grudgingly, but afterwards more cordially, declared her willingness to join in. Then followed the Balkan affairs, which for a time seriously compromised the peace of Europe. Austria, who to her credit had been wisely administering the affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina since they had been committed to her by the Congress of Berlin, suddenly conceived the idea of annexing both. The time was singularly inexpedient, as the principalities would in a few more years have automatically fallen in. Subsequent occurrences have shown that the step was really suggested, if not altogether engineered in Berlin; and Russia, who had large interests in the affair, not unnaturally concluded that in taking it without any previous consultation with herself, an unfriendly act intended to lower her position in Europe generally was concealed. She accordingly with England and France demanded that the annexation of principalities, though in itself a natural enough thing for Austria to look forward to, yet as being in contravention of the Congress, required similar ratification. Austria, apparently, was willing to listen, but was restrained by Germany, who suddenly disclosed her hand by taking an active part in the controversy, nominally in favour of Austria, but really, as her energy plainly indicated, in her own interest. The result of all this, possibly foreseen, activity was to alienate completely Russia and Austria, who from being old friends with many important interests in common, quickly became estranged. The affair, now grown serious, did not end with this. Germany had been gradually isolating herself from the other continental Powers; she now found a firm friend in Austria, who seemingly considered that she owed gratitude to her neighbour for having rescued her from a dangerous position. Meanwhile a make-believe cordiality was attempted to be resuscitated in the so-called "Triple Alliance," never very real nor sincere, of Germany, Austria, and Italy.

one curious point about which was that Italy while in Germany expressing her entire concurrence, was in Italy openly giving utterance to her fears as to the bearing on herself of Austria's revived policy of encroaching on her neighbours. The last result of all this is that Russia and Italy now find themselves compelled to join hands with the other dissenting Powers, so that the political centre of gravity of Europe has undergone a complete shift of position. Germany and Austria, after an estrangement of nearly fifty years, brought about by the annexation by the former of Schleswig-Holstein, now find themselves thrown into each other's arms; while as a counter-balance all round are Russia, Italy, France, and England. Mechanically such a system would be stable; but where human aspirations prevail the mechanical balance is apt to be overturned. One thing alone is certain: the four Powers, Russia, Italy, France, and England, will never combine to attack the others. Such an attack from a strategical point of view would be sheer folly, and certain to result in disaster; it might, however, happen that the other two, feeling themselves shut in, might conceive it politic to break the cordon, by making a sortie in force. At all events, both sides in preparation for possible events have been seriously drawing upon their financial resources; and such proceedings generally end by the most exhausted seeking by a desperate effort to get free. This not inaptly represents the attitude of Europe at the moment: Europe, in point of fact, is sitting over a magazine full of dynamite, which the chance fall of a pebble might at any moment cause to explode. This she knows and feels; yet is deterred by a false yet comprehensible shame from acknowledging even to her own consciousness. Of the end it would be presumptuous to attempt a prophecy.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

(Daily Press, November 4th.)

The self-governing Colonies with their comparative freedom from tradition have never been slow to point the way in political experiment or to introduce reforms while the Mother Country was still engaged in considering them. Of course it has to be admitted that issues are much clearer in the Colonies than they can possibly be in Britain, and with that explanation before our minds we can perhaps better appreciate the Colonial attitude on most questions raised. While military enthusiasts have constituted themselves apostles of compulsory service and politicians have darkly hinted at the possibility of conscription, people at Home have refused to be moved from their old beliefs in the efficiency of our voluntary service, and that, too, despite the demonstrations which have been made by other countries. The voluntary system has not exactly been found wanting—for the simple reason that it has not yet been put to the crucial test—but there can be little doubt that were Britain to be attacked by some of the Continental forces she would find a difficulty in withstanding them. In other words, the voluntary system would prove inadequate against the greater forces which conscription can put in the field. That being so, it must be apparent to all patriots that something must be done to prepare for possible contingencies, because we shall never be allowed to forget that readiness for war is the best preventive. Voluntary service will never give the number of trained men necessary to provide a strong defensive army. Not even the Territorials, with their new-born enthusiasm, and probably greater efficiency, will be able

to meet the needs of the country. Their number is too insignificant. But the co-ordination now obtained between voluntary forces and the regular army provides the machinery for a system of compulsory military service which further enlightenment may show the people at Home to be absolutely imperative. While the need for universal military service is real, although not yet fully recognised in Britain, it is instructive to note what is being done in Australia. The Commonwealth is now committed to a scheme for compulsory military and naval training. The existing voluntary forces are being utilised—developed in fact, and the amplification of the cadet system—peculiar to Australia—will produce a striking force of 260,000 trained men, with a second line of 15,000 ready for mobilisation. There will be enrolled under the new system 40,000 junior cadets between the ages of twelve and fourteen; 75,000 senior cadets between fourteen and eighteen; 37,000 cadets between eighteen and twenty; and a voluntary militia of some 29,000 over that age. After their training there will be a compulsory reserve of 30,000 between the ages of twenty and twenty-six, together with a voluntary reserve of 60,000 above twenty-six years recruited from the rifle clubs. This will give a strong land force, and the Navy which is being created will have a personnel of 2,300 officers and men. Australia should then possess “a navy fit to fight at sea and an army fit to fight on land.” Which is of course a worthy contribution to Imperial Defence. But its chief value to us is that it shows how voluntary systems can be made the bases for effective forms of compulsory military training.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE EAST.

(Daily Press, November 4th.)

PRESIDENT TAFT never loses a chance of directing the attention of American manufacturers to the possibilities of over-sea trade, and in a speech which he addressed to the Japanese delegation of business men who recently made a tour of the industrial centres of the United States, the President, while expressing the hope that Japan may be as successful in gaining the victories of peace as she had been in winning victories on the field of battle, intimated that the United States was not going to yield in that controversy if they could help it. “We are entering the contest,” he added, “and I hope we will strip ourselves of some non-sensical ideas that we have had heretofore in order that we may make greater strides in the Orient and in other far distant countries.” So far as America's trade with the Far East is concerned, the progress made in the last ten years affords little room for complaint. Her trade with Japan is now treble in value what it was ten years ago, and her trade with China has doubled. But PRESIDENT TAFT warned his Japanese friends that while Americans may be a little slow in getting to work and in understanding what they had to do, they would be stripping themselves in a while, and then competitors must “look out.” To the American manufacturers the President preached as British Consuls are continually preaching, and English merchants will recognise a familiar ring about the following observations:—“The truth is, if I may say so, being an American, our business men are a little bit concerned over their tremendous success with the trade they have at home, and therefore they have not given as much attention as they might, and as other countries give, to the wishes and the tastes of customers in far distant lands. They are

a little disposed to say, ‘Well, these are the sizes that we make, and these are the patterns that our looms turn out, and now if these foreigners have not sense enough to take them as we make them, why they can leave them.’ That is all right, gentlemen, when the foreigners cannot get any other than those looms, and that kind of goods, but if they can and do find other countries that are willing to manufacture to suit their tastes, why the Americans are going to be second or third or fourth in the race.” But the President found consolation in the knowledge that American manufacturers were “acquiring sense” in their business interests, and will be “stripping themselves in a while.” In another speech the President expressed the hope that Japan would, if possible, become more prosperous and more energetic, and widen her commercial and manufacturing interests. “The old Colonial idea that it was necessary to keep dependencies in a state of tutelage so that their people did not know the prices at which they ought to sell goods that the home government might get them cheap and sell them at a high price, is a game,” he said, “that works a little while, but in the end it does no good to either party. And so it is as between nations. The development of each is for the benefit of the other, if friendly relations continue and those commercial conventions exist between them that ought to exist between friendly nations.” The unctious morality of the reference to the “old Colonial idea” is in the President's best shop-keeping manner, but the best illustration of the “old colonial idea” is, we think, to be found in the Philippines. Mr. TAFT had to make a speech on the occasion, and he filled it with what in the expressive colloquialism of America is termed “hot air.”

CHINESE PORK.

(Daily Press, November 5th.)

The import of pork into England from China still seems to be a much-discussed topic in Great Britain, and the President of the Local Government Board is constantly badgered with questions on the subject. Mr. BURNS informed the House of Commons recently that 1,182 carcasses out of the whole consignment had, up to that time, been thawed out and examined; 107 carcasses had been condemned and the remaining 1,075 had been passed as fit for consumption. He declined to give any undertaking to consider the desirability of absolutely prohibiting the importation into Great Britain of Chinese pork for general human consumption. Mr. DILLON said this refusal was “scandalous.” Seeing that the pork has passed a double inspection on the part of the Port Sanitary Authority as well as the eagle eye of a practical meat inspector of the Local Government Board, there would seem to be no sufficient justification for taking the drastic measure suggested. It would be interesting to have the statistics showing what percentage of the carcasses imported into London from other foreign countries, and even from Ireland, Scotland and other parts of England, the public health authorities annually consign to the dust destructor. We know the total number is large, and we imagine that if eleven per cent. is accepted as warranting the prohibition of the total consignment from any exporting centre, China would not be the only country affected by such a rule. The prejudice raised against Chinese pork at first is evidently breaking down, for it is realising improving prices, which, as a trade journal remarks, is good proof that the pork

is "excellent of its kind." With characteristic thoroughness, the President of the Local Government Board has been with his officers into the refrigerating stores and into the retail shops, even to the New Cut, Lambeth—one of the poorest districts in London—"to see whether the opinion of those better qualified than myself could be confirmed by laymen," and Mr. Burns even confessed that he had himself tasted Chinese pork. He did not unfortunately give to the world his personal opinion of its flavour, and so missed the opportunity of going down to history with CHARLES LAMB as an authority on the roast pork of China. Probably if the importers of this Chinese pork into England had been more careful at the outset to state what the porkers had been fed on, much of the prejudice against it would not have arisen. Most people who have travelled in China know of no other pig than "the scrawny scavenger of the streets, disputing with dogs for the choicer morsels, probably one of the most loathsome of animals," and they have not been induced to believe that the pigs from Hankow stand in a different category by the unblushing announcements made by some of the retailers that they are "rice-fed." A writer in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* makes the following pertinent comment on this representation: "How a Chinaman can afford to feed his pigs on rice and compete in the British or any other market with pigs from other countries is a question beyond our power to understand and, we may at once say, to believe. We would as soon believe a man in this country should state that he fed his pigs on bread, for rice is to the Chinaman what bread is to Europeans. Rice is, moreover, not so plentiful in China as those unacquainted with that country would seem to believe. China cannot grow enough rice to satisfy the demands of the people, for rice has to be largely imported from Indo-China, Siam, and other rice-producing countries. That the farmers in China can afford rice as the staple food for pigs is unfathomable. Were such a diet commercially possible, moreover, the value of rice-fed pork as a food is questionable." The truth is that it is gross exaggeration to claim that these pigs have been fed on rice. The Customs Commissioner at Hankow tells us in his annual report that the pigs in question are of a different breed to the "scrawny scavengers" with which Europeans living in China are best acquainted. "They are kept in farms—by the rich in their own houses—and are well fed on the creepers of red potato, rice chaff, dregs of grain, and leaves of wild shrubs, all chopped up and boiled together." It only needed the publication of this information at the outset in England to have spared the public all the panic that the innovation has created.

THE SUBSIDIARY COINAGE QUESTION.

(Daily Press, November 6th.)

It will be seen from a telegram we publish this morning that the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies has been questioned in the House of Commons with regard to Hongkong's subsidiary coinage question. Colonel SEELY, it says, informed the House that the Viceroy of Canton is taking satisfactory measures to deal with the matter—which means presumably that the Viceroy is restricting the output of the Canton mint. To what extent this is being done we have no information. We can only note the decline in the discount on subsidiary silver coins by two or three per cent. in the course of two years, and assume that this is

evidence of the satisfactory character of the measures which the Secretary of State says have been taken by the Chinese authorities in Canton. But the decline may be due to other causes, for there have been times when the discount has temporarily dropped as much as five per cent., in Canton. There is nothing either in the last annual report of the British Consul-General at Canton, or in that of the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, on the subject, and though the subsidiary coinage question has quite recently been discussed in the Legislative Council, not a word has been said about the measures taken by the Chinese authorities being "satisfactory." We recollect that in 1907 when the Hongkong Government began the expedient of withdrawing from circulation all its subsidiary coinage received as revenue, it was reported to the Secretary of State that the Colonial Government had succeeded in inducing the authorities at Canton to temporarily suspend the coining of small coins at the Mint. How long the mint suspended operations we do not know, but we know that it was subsequently shown in the report of the Customs Commissioner at Canton that there had been actually an increase in the number of 20-cent pieces coined that year. It will also be remembered that as a result of the Inquiry in 1907 by a Committee into the causes of the depreciation of the subsidiary coinage of the Colony, "the Government addressed strong representations through the proper channels to the Chinese authorities both at Peking and Canton, urging the suspension of the coining of small coins at the Canton Mint until the coins had again reached par." We have no recollection of the replies to those representations being made public, but the fact that in the year 1908 the Canton Mint turned out 15,668,000 20-cent pieces is conclusive evidence that, whatever may have been the nature of the replies received by the Government, there was, in fact, no compliance with the strongly expressed desire of the Hongkong Government. Evidently the efforts to convince the Chinese authorities of the evils of a depreciated currency have met with small success. Had that fifteen millions of twenty-cent pieces not been coined last year, the subsidiary coinage of the Kwangtung province and of this Colony might by now have been brought up again to par value. As it is, the latest quotations show the discount on Chinese 20-cent pieces to be 5.96 per cent, and on Hongkong 20-cent pieces 5.74 per cent; while on ten-cent pieces the rates are 6.48 and 5.96 respectively—a state of things which can scarcely be regarded as evidence of the satisfactory measures which the Chinese authorities are said to be taking. The request which we learn from the telegram, the Secretary of State has recently made to the Governor for a report on the present position of the question comes at an opportune moment when the subject is being re-discussed in the Legislative Council, and in view of Colonel SEELY's announcement that the Viceroy is taking satisfactory measures with a view to rehabilitate the currency, the public will look forward with added interest to the debate next week on the Hon. Mr. STEWART's motion, in the hope that full information of these "satisfactory measures" will be made public.

H. E. Kao Erh-ch'ien, Commissioner to delimit the Macao Boundaries, recently telegraphed to the Waiwupu saying that the boundary question is being amicably negotiated, but that it has been extensively rumoured that Portugal has intended to resort to hostilities. The Commissioner requested that no credence should be given to such unfounded rumours.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

When is a Protestant cemetery not a Protestant cemetery? When it is in Hongkong. That is a grave joke.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May acted as auctioneer on Saturday at the fancy fête on the Volunteer Parade Ground. I wonder if he had a license?

Chinese in Hongkong are very keen litigants. One man here was so anxious to secure a good defence that he engaged two solicitors to protect his interest. How the experiment will work is yet to be proved.

What marvellous escapes some of our houses have had. I am not thinking of the typhoon but of certain Sanitary Board byelaws which gave the department power to insist on a house being pulled down in order to dig out the mosquito larvae which might be suspected to be lurking around the foundations. Fortunately these wide powers have been curtailed.

Scottish hearts should be gladdened soon by the sight of the tartan and the kilt. The Cameron Highlanders will spend a day or two here on their way from Tientsin, and there should be gay times down the Happy Valley. The local football association have given the teams here permission to play the Camerons, and the Buffs will have to be at tip top form to maintain their unbeaten record against the sturdy players from the kilted regiment.

Many are the tales told in Hongkong of the experiences of newly-married couples when they set up housekeeping, and a good one has just come my way. The cook demanded more lard one day and when the inexperienced mistress asked what had been done with the lot purchased the previous day she was gravely informed that it had been used for soup! This was too much even for the inexperienced housekeeper and she promptly ordered another cook.

Last week I suggested there was something wrong with my head because of my failure to appreciate the logic of the argument advanced by the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart in contending for the return of the duty paid by the Garrison on liquor. His theory that it would be conducive to thrift reminded me of the old woman who having joined a co-operative society became obsessed with the dividend idea and at breakfast addressed her family: "Eat, ye beggars, eat. The more you eat the bigger the dividend." Mr. Stewart has seen fit to point out what he airily calls my "erroneous notion" by explaining that the amount each man will get depends upon his rating and not upon the quantity of the liquor he consumes. He adds, "The total abstainer will share equally with others. There is thus no motive for drinking, and the story of the co-operative society, told by your correspondent, is seen to have no application."

It would be audacious to suggest that the logic of the chosen of the Justices of the Peace is at fault. I have not the temerity of the Colonial Secretary—but it is either a failure to grasp the point on his part or a defect in my thinking apparatus, because it seemed to me that it would be apparent to the simplest intelligence that it was decidedly unfair that the teetotaler, in addition to profiting by his abstemiousness, should participate in the profits of other men's purchases. Doesn't the co-operative story still apply? Won't the teetotaler feel inclined to say "Drink, ye beggars, drink. The more you drink the bigger the dividend" (for me).

The fate of a man who dared be within the City Hall without a ticket on an occasion when admittance was by production of a little piece of card was seriously discussed at the Legislative Council on Thursday, and it was decided that as a trespasser he was liable to be "chucked out." I suppose the same experience would befall anyone who tried to enter the Cricket Ground on occasions when entertainments are held to which admission is by ticket. It recalls the iconoclast who rode across the Cricket Ground on horseback during the progress of a game several years ago in order to demonstrate the right of

way which exists there. The Bill now before the Council gives the Governor-in-Council power to deprive the public of that right.

That is a nice little dispute that is going on between Mr. Ure, K. C., Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mr. Balfour. The latter declared that Mr. Ure had made scandalous statements and that he had dishonoured his profession and his office, while Mr. Ure replied that Mr. Balfour had dishonoured his high position by stooping to the meanest calumny in order to escape a political embarrassment of his own creation. Suggests uric acid (with capital U), doesn't it?

This week I have been glancing through a book published in America bearing the title of "The Chinese," written by a Mr. J. S. Thompson, who incidentally mentions that he had the pleasure of staying a year and a half at the luxurious and hospitable Hongkong Club. Consequently Mr. Thompson will probably be known to many Hongkong residents. He has given to the world his recollections of Hongkong. Much has been said about the Colony that is nice, and a good deal that is quite the reverse. It is interesting, perhaps, to know that Hongkong is "a dozen higher and grander Gibaltars clustered together, and the architecture of the Colony is the grandest in the Far East." His description of social life in the Colony includes references to the "Pompeian" luxuries of bathing in Junk Bay, and a three page account of a St. Andrew's Ball. He says it is worth leaving Saigon with its transplanted opera to attend this great ball, but I think local Scotsmen, when they read the description, would prefer that men of Mr. Thompson's type would remain away. It may be that he was striving to be humorous, but in places he becomes distinctly libellous.

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

For being in possession of 20 rounds of ammunition a Chinese was on Nov. 2nd fined \$100.

The Cameron Highlanders will go under canvas at Stonecutters during their ten days' stay in Hongkong.

A Chinese arrested on board one of the steamers for having a loaded revolver and several rounds of ammunition was at the Magistracy on Nov. 4 fined \$50.

A native was on Nov. 4 charged with dealing in Hankow lottery tickets and with announcing a lottery. He was fined \$25 for the first offence and was remanded on the second.

A Chinese shopkeeper was at the Magistracy on Nov. 2 fined \$50 for having unjust scales in use. They were four per cent. against the purchaser.

A Chinese detective who deserted from Pingshan in the New Territory some time ago was arrested on Nov. 2nd and brought into Hongkong.

A robbery with violence took place in Queen's Road East, on Tuesday, when two men entered a house, gagged and bound the inmate and stole a quantity of clothing.

The Dancing Season in Hongkong may be said to have been inaugurated on Saturday evening by the very successful dance given at Kingsclere.

The return of cases of communicable diseases in the Colony during the past week shows one European (imported) and one Japanese case of enteric fever and one Chinese case of puerperal fever.

His Excellency the Governor has, under Section 4 of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909, specified Tai O as a port or place into which or from which dutiable liquors and denatured spirits may be imported or exported.

It is reported that Mr. Wai Chun Ting and others of Hongkong have applied to the Viceroy of Canton through the Taotai of Industries for a grant of land at Taishatan, close to the terminus of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, in order to create a trading port there. The matter is under the consideration of the Viceroy.

The ten men arrested in connection with the armed robbery which took place recently at West Point were brought before the Magistrate on Nov. 2nd. Three were discharged, but the remaining seven, pleading guilty, were remanded for a week.

An amusing episode took place at the Magistracy on Nov. 1st when a Chinese was called to enter the box to give evidence. Instead of stepping up as expected, he fell on his knees and was in the act of performing some elaborate ceremonial when the policeman intervened and pulled him to his feet.

At the Supreme Court on Oct. 29 Mr. S. Smith, Kowloon Dock, was sued by a house coolie formerly in his employ for \$12 wages. It was stated that the plaintiff left the defendant's service without notice on the 1st September and was claiming for that month's wages. His Honour the Puisne Judge gave judgment for defendant.

Mr. Colbourne Little, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who for the past five or six years has been an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, has left the Government service, and announces that he has started in business on his own account as an Architect and Civil Engineer with offices in Bank Buildings.

His Excellency the Governor entertained Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks at dinner on Friday at Government House, the guests including Mrs. Fuller and Mr. Stuart Fuller, General Broadwood, Captain Heathcote, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett, Captain von Skerl, S.M.S. Panther, Captain Hansa, S.M.S. Kaiserin Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. Bolles, Mr. and Mrs. May, and Captain Nicholas, H.M.S. Flora.

A curious ground for action was mentioned at the Supreme Court on Oct. 29, when it was stated that the defendant had committed trespass on plaintiff's property and painted his name in Chinese characters on certain granite stones belonging to plaintiff. Plaintiff's solicitor complained that the characters had been painted in tar on the stones and the tar could not be got off, and that the granite was rendered unsaleable. The hearing was fixed for next week.

Six weeks' imprisonment and six hours in the stocks was the punishment meted out on Saturday by Mr. Wood to a compositor who stole a quantity of type from the office of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. The thief was exposed in Des Voeux Road near the *Daily Press* Office, and three other rogues were seated with him. One was found guilty of embezzlement and besides a term in the stocks was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The second and third were sentenced to similar terms, one for returning from banishment, and the other for larceny from the person.

The booming of guns the other night caused people to wonder whether Hongkong was being attacked. It appears that the cause of the unusual roar of artillery was the desire of the Naval and Military Authorities for a little practice. A torpedo boat went beyond the harbour limits and attempted to pass Belcher's Fort in returning without being observed. The men on guard, however, were too wide awake, and the detection of the destroyer was the signal for a blank fire and a flashing of the searchlights on an imaginary enemy, whose fate would have been sealed had it been a reality.

A problem that would have taxed the wisdom of Solomon to solve came before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Nov. 1 when two women were charged with the theft of rice from a certain piece of land. The first defendant, however, asserted that she paid rent for the land to Government, and when the Magistrate appealed to Inspector Collett for information the latter replied that both the complainant and the defendant paid rent to the Government for the same plot of land. The complainant, however, had sown the paddy and the defendant had reaped it. The Public Works Department had no survey of the land. Inspector Collett assisted the Magistrate out of the dilemma by offering to withdraw the charge until he could ascertain to whom the land really belonged. His Worship readily assented to the suggestion and the case was withdrawn.

Three men charged with complicity in the armed robbery committed at Kantao last month, when they stole property to the value of \$1,000 and brutally assaulted an old man and his daughter, were on Nov. 4th committed for trial.

A curious loss was reported from the *Charles Hardouin* on Sunday morning. The Police have been informed that "while two bullocks were being landed from the steamer they were lost." Did they disappear through the gangway, or were they taken up into the clouds?

The eighteen men charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy for being on the steamer *Cyclops* without permission were on Nov. 4th discharged, his Worship holding that anybody had a right to go on board when the gangway was lowered if they had business there. It was for the shipping people to challenge anybody coming on board.

Another instance of the long arm of the law came to light on Thursday when a man named Li Fuk was arrested by Chinese detective Li Fuk on a charge of having with others conspired to defraud a certain man of \$10,000. The offence was committed in 1906, and he has only been discovered now. He appeared before the Magistrate on Thursday, when bail was fixed at \$5,000 cash and two securities of \$7,000 each.

A shroff from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was brought up at the Magistracy yesterday charged with the larceny of \$250. It is alleged that a depositor went to deposit this sum at the bank and the defendant on taking the money made a false entry. Mr. Leo d'Almada, from the office of Messrs. Golding, Barlow, and Morrell, appeared for the defence and the hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

An interesting case came before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy when a Chinese boy was charged with being in unlawful possession of a golf ball. Defendant offered the ball, which was a new one and had never been hit, to Mr. Robinson at the Happy Valley golf course for sale, but that gentleman refused to have it. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, who was in the neighbourhood, sent the boy to the Police Station in charge of a district watchman. Defendant told the Magistrate that he had picked up the ball at Deep Water Bay, and his Worship, after cautioning the boy, discharged him.

A peculiar story was told to Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Nov. 4, when an accountant was charged with the theft of 1,000 bricks. The defendant was discharging bricks from a junk alongside a piece of land at Kowloon near to the place where complainant had his bricks stacked. Defendant told his coolies to take some of the bricks from complainant's stack and place them with the others which were being unloaded. This was done. As the complainant had missed a quantity of his bricks he caused a watch to be set, with the result that defendant was discovered yesterday causing complainant's superior bricks to be stolen from the stack and placed with his inferior bricks.

The Water Return for the 1st of November, communicated to us on Nov. 5th, represents a great improvement on its predecessors, and upon the return for the corresponding date of last year. All the reservoirs were above overflow—Tytam to the extent of 2ft. 6in. and Tytam bye-wash 2ft. 6in. The storage on the island of Hongkong amounted to 742,211,000 gallons, which is nearly twenty million gallons more than on the corresponding date last year. There had been an intermittent supply in the rider main districts up to October 25th, but since then a constant supply has been given. On the Kowloon side, the return shows the water in the gravitation reservoir to have been 12ft. 2in. below overflow, as compared with 20ft. below overflow last year, and the storage was 176 million gallons last year and 237 millions this. In short, on the island we had on the 1st November six months supply in the storage reservoirs, and on the Kowloon side ten months' supply.

It is officially advertised in the Shanghai newspapers that by order of the Postmaster-General of the United States the fee for registered mail matter has been fixed at Ten cents U. S. Gold for each piece, in addition to the regular postage.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 1st.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

CAPTAIN'S WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

The action was concluded in which Captain W. Cooper, lately master of the s.s. *Tak Hing*, sued the Sze Yap S.S. Co., Hongkong, for \$858.33, for wrongful dismissal on September 15th, 1909, \$750 being three months' wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. Reader Harris (from the office of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. P. S. Dixon (from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Harris stated that there was a point to which he would like to refer at the outset. The Court would remember that he called a witness, the engineer of the *Paul Beau*, and that witness stated that to his knowledge it took an hour and ten minutes to get to the wharf. That time was taken from the giving of the "stand by" signal. He wished to call Captain Cooper to give evidence on the point.

Captain Cooper, recalled, said it was the custom in all vessels to ring "stand by" to the engine room, which gave the engine department time to allow steam to go back. In all river steamers the "stand by" was rung when the vessel was coming through Capsuimun when the red light on Green Island was obscured. When the *Tak Hing* was traveling at full speed it would mean twenty-five minutes from that point to the wharf. On the occasion of which Mr. Lindeberg spoke the steamer had only one engine, so it took longer than twenty-five minutes.

In reply to Mr. Dixon witness said the average time for him to get in to the wharf, after giving the "stand by," was forty minutes. The fastest ships on the river took seventeen minutes, and he had been on six of them.

Chung Leung, an inspector in the defendant Company, said he had known Captain Cooper since June last. Plaintiff had not been a satisfactory captain. First the passengers, the com-pradore and his staff complained of delay in mooring. Letter carriers made a similar complaint, and on one occasion when witness was a passenger it took Captain Cooper about three-quarters of an hour to moor his ship. The vessel was then immediately opposite the wharf. Witness reported the matter.

In cross-examination witness said the *Tak Hing* slowed down before she reached the wharf, but he could not remember how long before. He had never been an officer of a ship, and knew nothing about navigation. He could not tell whether it was the tide that delayed Captain Cooper, but he knew that the *Shun Lee* was moored quicker. He had never seen the *Shun Lee* on the east side of the wharf. Com-pradore, staff and passengers had frequently complained to witness about the delay of the *Tak Hing* in mooring, but he could not remember on what dates. Witness wanted to be good friends with the plaintiff, but on one occasion while he was on board the Captain lost his temper and threatened to strike him. After this witness did not visit the ship any more.

Do you remember suggesting to Captain Cooper that the rich Chinamen abroad should raise a subscription to buy up Hongkong from the British Government?—I did not say that. It is rather absurd.

And he never told you you were absurd and ought to join the Self-Government Society of Canton?—No.

You deny it?—I have no interest in the Self-Government Society of Canton.

You are a Californian-Honolulu merchant?—Yes.

Captain Cooper was recalled and questioned by his Lordship.

Have you got other employment yet?—No.

Have you been promised any?—As mate, but I could not take it as this case was not over.

When the case is over you are going as mate?—Not now, the berth is filled.

Do you expect to be long out of employment?—I cannot tell.

Don't mate's billets turn up pretty frequently?—Yes, but it takes some considerable time to get master again.

Do you expect employment this month?—No. At present there are a very large number of men in the Sailors' Home waiting for employment.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

Friday, November 5th.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said he had come to the conclusion that there was no cause justifying the summary dismissal of Captain Cooper. The only question, then, was the amount of notice the plaintiff was entitled to. It was quite clear he was entitled to some, and the only evidence before him was of two other cases where three months' notice had been given. He thought on the whole that was sufficient, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Harris—That is \$750 for three months, and the amount agreed. Then Mr. Lindeberg had certain expenses. Would your Lordship make an order allowing him \$20 for two days' attendance.

His Lordship—That is a matter for the Registrar.

Mr. Harris—Would your Lordship make a note that he should be allowed it?

Mr. Dixon—Only expert witnesses are allowed expenses. My friend called four European witnesses: are they all to be paid?

Mr. Harris—The others did not lose a day.

Mr. Dixon—I had Captain Campbell as my witness, and he lost a day.

Mr. Harris—If you'd won the action he might have got his costs.

His Lordship—I don't think it is usual to make such an order.

Mr. Harris—This was absolute expense necessitated by the subpoena. The witness had to get another man to take his place on the boat. I am only asking for \$20, whereas in point of fact, Mr. Lindeberg had to pay his substitute \$30.

His Lordship left the costs to be taxed by the Registrar, and made an order for the payment out of the money in Court.

Tuesday, 2nd November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

MICHELL v. LEMM.

In the action between Captain T. A. Mitchell, plaintiff, and John Lemm, defendant, a motion was brought forward for the payment of special damages.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) represented the defendant.

Mr. Alabaster moved that the defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff as special damages the sum of \$1,500, being the amount the plaintiff has already paid to the Trustee in Bankruptcy, together with such sum not exceeding \$15,715.40, as the plaintiff is liable to pay to the said Trustee. The facts, Counsel said, were set out in Mr. Looker's affidavit.

Mr. Slade objected to the use of this affidavit. He did it in order to get the facts properly proved in the event of an appeal. The position was that the action had been tried and a verdict given for the plaintiff, but the question of special damage was left for the consideration of the Court. Special damage should be proved in the same way as it would be proved if left to a jury. What were the whole series of actions for which the plaintiff claimed that the defendant was liable to pay costs? His Lordship had not decided this, but he must have accurate knowledge of the nature of each.

His Lordship—As a matter of fact, there are two lists, and the list in paragraph 3 the Chief Justice has already allowed.

Mr. Slade—Subject to taxation I admitted those in Chambers.

His Lordship—In paragraph 4 you say they are not admitted.

Mr. Slade—They are the bills of costs which may or may not have been delivered by the plaintiff's solicitors in respect of certain actions described in that paragraph. I only want formal proof.

Mr. Alabaster—Subject to our proving the items, I come here on the question of principle.

Mr. Slade—The Court cannot adjudicate on the question of principle until it knows what the facts are.

Mr. Alabaster understood it was not usual to call evidence on a motion, and he said that the Chief Justice had given leave to move the Court to prove these items.

His Lordship—What do you propose: judgment on this motion and proof of the items before the Registrar?

Mr. Alabaster—Yes.

Mr. Slade—That would be quite agreeable to them, but I have specific objections to certain items which must be decided by the Court.

Mr. Alabaster—Mr. Looker's affidavit describes fairly fully what the items are in respect of.

His Lordship—How do you propose to proceed now?

Mr. Alabaster—I set out the facts in this affidavit and move the Court to order the plaintiff to pay subject to our proving the items.

His Lordship—I understand from the other side that apart from the broad general principle of law, certain items are objected to.

Mr. Slade said this was so, and gave as an instance the prosecution of Ledbury for perjury, and the filing of a *nolle prosequi* by the Attorney-General on the ground that civil proceedings were pending. Among the items were costs incurred by Captain Mitchell in the defence of Ledbury, and the exact particulars should be before the Court. If the matter went to the Appeal Court, that Court was bound by the evidence which came before it from the Court below.

His Lordship (to Mr. Alabaster)—Are you proposing to call any evidence?

Mr. Alabaster—No, but the exact item is included in this affidavit.

Mr. Slade—There is no evidence for the Court to adjudicate upon.

His Lordship—Supposing the items are referred to the Registrar with leave to apply, will that meet your objection?

Mr. Slade—I am willing to consent to anything which will not bar me from raising the question, but it only means another unnecessary attendance at Court.

Mr. Alabaster said he did not dispute what his learned friend had said about the prosecution, and the only disputes that could be between them was whether certain things were, in law, too remote to come before the Court. This was an action for criminal conversation in which a verdict was given for the plaintiff. Before the wrong took place the plaintiff enjoyed the society of his wife, home life, and was a solvent man. Now he was divorced, without home life, and a bankrupt. Everyone of these contingencies must, from evidence given, have been within the contemplation of the defendant as the probable consequences of his act. Defendant knew the plaintiff and his circumstances.

Mr. Slade—Has that been proved?

Mr. Alabaster said it must be taken that defendant knew that plaintiff's means would not be sufficient to carry him through expensive divorce proceedings in another country.

His Lordship—He must have had a vivid imagination to imagine all that.

Mr. Alabaster said that if a man committed this terrible wrong he must contemplate that the husband was entitled to a divorce. He was presumed to contemplate the natural consequences of the wrong he committed. Counsel submitted that plaintiff was entitled to be compensated for the loss of his wife and home. That compensation he got from the jury. He was entitled to recover out-of-pocket expenses he had paid, and the Chief Justice had allowed all the costs he had already paid. Counsel submitted that plaintiff ought also to recover the \$1,500 he had already paid to the Trustee in Bankruptcy, because he went bankrupt in consequence of this case.

His Lordship—Paid to the Trustee for what?

Mr. Alabaster said the plaintiff had to pay

the Trustee \$100 a month towards liquidation of his bankruptcy debts. He had already paid \$1,500, and practically all his bankruptcy debts were in respect of costs. Counsel also asked that the plaintiff be freed from the stigma and disabilities of bankruptcy which were due to the defendant's wrong: that was to say, that he should not have to go on paying this \$100 a month, but that the defendant should either pay that sum until the discharge of the liability, or that he should pay off the bankruptcy and enable the plaintiff to obtain his discharge. There was a great deal of authority for the proposition that where wrongs of a defendant involved a plaintiff in legal liability to pay money to a third party, the amount of that liability could be included in the damages. After quoting these authorities Mr. Alabaster submitted that the wrongs of the defendant involved the plaintiff in the liability to pay the Trustee in Bankruptcy \$100 a month until he got his discharge.

His Lordship—How long is that to go on?

Mr. Alabaster—As an honourable man who has done no wrong, I submit he ought not to apply for his discharge until his creditors are paid off.

His Lordship—How long will that take?

Mr. Alabaster—About fifteen years.

His Lordship—If he gets his \$1,500, and the \$15,000 he is liable to pay, then he gets his discharge?

Mr. Alabaster—Yes. He is asking for money out-of-pocket, and the rest will go to get his discharge.

Mr. Slade—And pay off his other debts, and so on.

His Lordship—What proportion of this total indebtedness is due to costs?

Mr. Alabaster—About \$2,500 of his total indebtedness in bankruptcy is not due to costs. Damages need not necessarily flow directly from the wrong. If, as a result of the adultery, a man is forced to pay a sum of money to someone which he would not otherwise have to pay, that sum could be included in the damages.

His Lordship—You are asking now for the whole costs of the proceedings at home?

Mr. Alabaster—Yes.

Mr. Slade said he did not intend to again argue the point of the plaintiff suing without joining the Trustee in Bankruptcy. That point he argued before the Chief Justice, and another point he argued, and which his Lordship did not decide, was that in the statement of claim in this action the plaintiff claimed from the defendant a large sum of money which he alleged that he was liable to pay by reason of the wrongful act of the defendant. Counsel argued that damage to be recovered must be proved to have been suffered as alleged, and the fact that, in the interval between the wrong being committed and the bringing of the action the plaintiff had become a bankrupt, had entirely got rid of his liability to pay the debts for costs which were alleged in the statement of claim.

His Lordship—You mean the bankruptcy wipes out his present liability?

Mr. Slade—Yes, and his creditors have the right to look merely to what funds the Trustee in Bankruptcy has in hand. The Bankruptcy Law makes it clear that a bankrupt is no longer under any liability to his creditors. Proceeding. Mr. Slade said he further argued that the right to recover these sums of money was absolutely vested in the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and that by the operation of the section of the Bankruptcy Act, which took away from a bankrupt the power to enforce his rights, plaintiff had lost his right to recover these sums in this action.

His Lordship—The Chief Justice has differentiated the two amounts, but he does not say why.

Mr. Slade—It is very difficult to decide.

His Lordship—Wouldn't it be better if this motion had come before the Full Court?

Mr. Slade—It would create trouble hereafter, because we shall have to appeal. Taking the whole group of claims, Counsel submitted that the intervention of the Trustee in Bankruptcy had made all the difference. At the time the action was brought, and at the time of the trial, the plaintiff was under no legal liability to pay his legal advisers in Hongkong anything whatsoever.

Mr. Slade had not concluded his argument when the Court rose.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DETENTION OF CLOTHING.

A Dreyfuss, manager of the Queen's Hotel, proceeded against E. Bernheim, manager of Messrs. Ullmann and Co., to recover the clothing, boxes and effects of the plaintiff wrongfully detained by the defendant, or in the alternative \$750 for value and damages for detaining same.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Harris asked that this case be allowed to stand over till after the trial of an original action between Dreyfuss and Ullmann and Co. and Bernheim joined as defendants. The original action was for damages for wrongful dismissal, and the same evidence would come out in both actions, so that the hearing of this one now might prejudice the other. Mr. Dreyfuss now had his clothes.

Mr. Goldring said it was true the parties were the same, but the facts were quite different. He did not think that either side was liable to be prejudiced. This was merely a question of what the plaintiff was entitled to for having his clothes detained in extremely unpleasant and rainy weather.

His Lordship—Supposing this man was rightly dismissed, has the other side any right to keep his clothes?

Mr. Harris—That is a matter to be decided. He owed us a certain amount of money, and we kept his clothes for two or three days.

His Lordship—Even if I found there was money owing you would not have the right to keep his clothes. Supposing the plaintiff were rightly dismissed, might he not have a remedy for detention of clothing?

Mr. Harris—I don't think he would if cash payments were owing to us and he refused to pay.

Mr. Goldring said his client had not been paid his wages for September.

His Lordship (to Mr. Harris)—If you want an adjournment you must pay the costs of the day.

Mr. Harris agreed to do this.

His Lordship then adjourned the hearing *sine die*.

Wednesday, November 3rd.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

Action was brought by Yee Chun Sam against the Yee Sang Co. and others to recover \$478.53, being as to \$360 principal for money lent, and \$118.53, interest at the agreed rate of \$3 per \$100 per month.

Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. Y. d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Almada and Smith) represented the second defendant.

Mr. Dixon said the money claimed had been paid to the first and third partners, and they had, on various occasions, admitted liability. Since the issue of the writ the third partner had admitted liability, so the question really was whether the other partner was liable or not.

When the plaintiff was called he put in an agreement which had been made between him and a partner of the defendant firm.

His Lordship pointed out that the document was not stamped.

Mr. Dixon said he would not put it in.

Mr. Almada said it was in and required a \$25 stamp. If this was not attached the plaintiff would be liable to be proceeded against for defrauding the revenue of the Colony.

His Lordship ordered the document to be impounded, and stated that the Registrar would examine it.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship gave judgment against the third defendant for the total amount of the claim and half of the costs. He also ordered the second defendant to pay for the interest on \$360 from the date of the various advances till January 27th.

Thursday, November 4th.

INVOLVED ACCOUNTS.

Ng Tsau, trading as Ng Tsau Kee, brought action against the Tung Tai Tseung Kee to

recover \$221.20 for work done and material supplied, and the defendants counterclaimed \$251.80.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defence.

In the statement of defence the defendants admitted the particulars of the claim, but said they were not complete. They stated that simultaneously with the making of an agreement to lay cement concrete at the bottom of the holds of a 139-foot iron steamer for \$176 on May 14th, 1908, they agreed to paint the said ship for \$600 within twelve months, and that the said agreement to cement and paint formed one and the same transaction. Defendants commenced the work of painting, but did not complete it, and on or about September 25th they engaged Shun Hing, of Gilman's Bazaar, to do the work. His firm completed the work, and a sum of \$523 was paid them by defendants. The defendants counterclaimed \$251.80, being the amount overpaid to the plaintiff.

Mr. Kong Sing said there was no dispute as to the items on the writ and the payments made in respect of them, so he thought they could dispose of that part of the case and call evidence on the counterclaim.

Mr. Harris said he had not admitted the claim.

His Lordship—You have given credit for the amount.

Mr. Harris—I have given credit to show how much I counterclaim. I have paid them \$550, which is a good defence to their claim?

His Lordship—Is it not usual to give judgment on the claim, a stay of execution, and consider the counterclaim?

Mr. Harris—If that happened, my friend would get costs of the action. I don't admit any claim. If I like I could have admitted liability and paid the money into Court. Then there could have been no claim; only a counterclaim.

Mr. Kong Sing—That is what you should have done. There are two contracts.

His Lordship—You have paid the claim, and more for which you counterclaim.

Mr. Harris—Yes.

His Lordship—And the sole thing at issue is whether the sum of \$550 was paid or not.

Mr. Kong Sing—It was paid, but in respect of another contract.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

Friday, November 5th.

CLAIMS FOR MONEY LENT.

Felicita Martinez brought action against N. A. Beltram to recover \$45, balance due for money lent.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person. Defendant admitted the debt, and asked to be allowed to pay in instalments of \$5 a month. He was already paying \$15 a month on another judgment.

Mr. Harris said he had previously obtained an order against the defendant for the full amount claimed, but had consented to receive the amount in instalments of \$20 a month. The defendant, however, had paid nothing since August last.

His Lordship ordered the defendant to pay the amount in instalments of \$10 a month.

F. H. Kew sued F. H. Farne to recover a balance of \$45 due for money lent.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston).

Mr. Hodgson consented to judgment, but asked his Lordship to make an order for payment by instalments, as the defendant was a clerk earning about \$40 a month.

Mr. Gardiner said the defendant had paid one instalment of \$25, and thereafter ceased to pay, although he had promised to do so. It was originally agreed that the defendant should repay the money by instalments. This action was brought because he had left off paying, and Mr. Gardiner asked his Lordship to order that \$25 a month should be paid.

Mr. Hodgson consented.

Mr. Gardiner—Will your Lordship make an order for costs? It is the defendant's own fault that this action has been brought.

Mr. Hodgson—When the plaintiff lends money to a boy he ought to have to wait for it. His Lordship—I suppose it was a friendly transaction.

Mr. Hodgson—It may have been, but the plaintiff must take his chance.

His Lordship made an order for payment by instalments of \$25 and costs. The first instalment must be paid by December 2nd.

Tulsi Singh proceeded against Kunshal Singh to recover \$10, money lent.

Plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff said he lent the money in July, 1908, and had not since been repaid. He produced a receipt for the loan.

Defendant denied owing the plaintiff any money. He was not in the same regiment, and never had owed him any.

Mr. Hodgson said it was purely a case of one man's word against another.

His Lordship said the case was complicated by the appearance of a solicitor.

Mr. Hodgson stated that he appeared to oblige a friend.

His Lordship entered judgment for the defendant.

SCANT PARTICULARS.

The Shun Shing v. Lam Pong Kat was a case in which the plaintiffs claimed from the defendant the sum of \$77.92.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bulmer Johnston (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) for the defendant.

Mr. Johnston asked his Lordship to dismiss the case, as it was absolutely impossible from the writ for the defendant to find out what he owed, or when he owed it. The speaker had applied for particulars, but they had not been furnished.

Mr. Almada—This is a most extraordinary application. I have particulars here, and am quite prepared to furnish them.

Mr. Johnston—My friend ought not to issue a writ without a certain amount of particulars and he caused my client to be arrested.

Mr. Almada—And money was paid into Court. I understand the defendant has gone to Swatow.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week.

"PLENTY OF MONEY."

Chan Sui Sang proceeded against Wong Kwong Fat to recover \$386.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, and defendant appeared in person, and asked to be allowed to pay \$50 a month.

Mr. Dixon—We cannot accept that. The defendant is in the service of the Hamburg Amerika Line. He has got plenty of money, and has paid up previously.

His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay in monthly instalments of \$75.

Defendant asked that the first instalment be made payable on December 1st.

His Lordship—You've just got your salary.

Defendant—I've spent it.

His Lordship ordered that the first instalment be paid on December 2nd, and that the costs be paid within seven days.

MISSING HEIRLOOMS.

Chan Yau, houseboy, proceeded against Mrs. Lambert to recover \$18 due for wages.

Plaintiff told the Court that towards the end of October his mistress sold out, and told him his services were no longer required. On October 31st he applied for his wages, but the defendant refused to pay him until he found two missing silver milk jugs. Two days previously he had been told to send these articles to the office, and did so. When he and the coolie went for their wages they were arrested and charged with larceny, but the case was dismissed at the Magistracy. Defendant declined to pay him, because she said he had lost the two jugs.

Defendant stated that on a Friday night she asked the boy to give her the silverware to pack, and was told that he had sent it down to the office that morning. Part of the set was received at the office, but two jugs were missing. They were very old jugs, and had been in her family for 200 years. That was why she did not wish to lose them. She still hoped that the boy would take them back, and felt sure that he would if he did not get his money. No chit was

signed at the office showing that the goods had been received. Witness gave the boy a chit, but he said he had lost it. The boy had no orders from her to touch the silverware.

His Lordship—Who received these things?—A European foreman unpacked the goods and showed me what was in the basket. But he did not receive them.

How did the boy come to think he should have sent these things down?—That is what I cannot understand. He had no orders to touch them, and I cannot think why he interfered.

The plaintiff, in reply to his Lordship, said his mistress told him to put the things in a basket, otherwise he would not have done so.

His Lordship—Have you any questions? Plaintiff—No, I only want my wages.

His Lordship (to defendant)—Can you call the foreman who received the things at the office?

Defendant—Yes, but I don't think he is at all necessary. He is a thoroughly honest man.

His Lordship—Yes, but I want to know what he received.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday morning, when the foreman will be called.

ANNUAL LICENSING SESSIONS.

The annual meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy on the 5th inst., when applications for publican's and adjunct licences were considered. The Justices assembled were Mr. J. R. Wood (Chairman), Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Captain W. Lyons, Revs. F. T. Johnson and C. H. Hickling, Messrs. F. J. Badeley, R. H. A. Craig, A. Rumjahn, A. F. Arculli, T. E. King, G. A. Woodcock, A. Mackenzie, A. Shelton Hooper, M. S. Northcote, J. A. Japp, W. H. Wickham, C. Lafrantz, W. N. Fleming, A. H. Ough and C. Montague Ede.

PUBLICANS LICENCES.

The following publican's licences were granted to the applicants mentioned:—A. F. Davies, the Hongkong Hotel; D. Dorabjee, King Edward Hotel; M. Sternberg, the International Hotel; W. Krater, the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle Hotel; G. Green, the Criterion Hotel; D. Froiman, the Land We Live In Hotel; S. Mayer, the Colonial Hotel; L. Comar, the Cosmopolitan Hotel; E. Oliver, the New Travellers' Hotel; C. W. L. Seeger, the German Tavern; R. H. Whittaker, the Praya East Hotel; I. Cruzman, the Central Hotel; O. E. Owen, the Kowloon Hotel; W. Winch, the Belle View Hotel. The latter applicant was represented by Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. Almada and Smith.

The Chairman stated that the application for a publican's licence for the Oriental Hotel had been withdrawn.

Mr. Wickham wished to know why? He thought the application should be brought up at the annual sessions instead of at a meeting to be called later.

The Chairman stated that the application was withdrawn because the applicant did not want the licence.

I. Silberman's application for a licence for the Globe Hotel was adjourned because the applicant did not attend.

Mr. Hooper thought he should have been present out of respect for the Justices, and that he should be cautioned.

The Chairman said he would deal with the matter.

Mrs. Meyer, of the Colonial Hotel, and Mr. Comar, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, were then called before the Justices and reminded that there were convictions against them, and warned to be careful in the future, as otherwise they would lose their licences.

With reference to Mr. J. E. Barker's application for a publican's licence for the Stag Hotel.

Mr. Badeley pointed out that the applicant was dead.

The Chairman said he had no other application before him.

Mr. Northcote—Is not there a notice in the papers that Mr. Madar is applying for a licence?

The Chairman—That will be considered at a special meeting.

The matter was held over.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSE FOR ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL REFUSED.

Mr. L. Gameau's application for a publican's licence for the Astor House was then considered, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appearing on behalf of the applicant.

The Chairman stated that the licensee formerly held an adjunct licence, and was convicted for a breach of that licence. He now applied for a publican's licence. There was one for the same premises before.

Mr. Hooper—Does that mean having a bar? The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—I think that might stand over till the end.

The Chairman—Do you wish to object?

Mr. Hooper—I'd like to discuss it.

The Chairman—Do you wish to object?

Mr. Hooper—I don't wish to state my objection now. I simply ask as one of the Justices that the matter be allowed to stand over.

Later, when the application was again considered, all who were not Justices were asked to leave the Court.

Mr. Hooper thought the Press should be allowed to remain as this, and the other applications, were matters which ought to be considered in public. The meeting was a public one.

The Chairman overruled Mr. Hooper, and the Press were excluded.

The application was refused.

ADJUNCT LICENCES.

Adjunct licences were granted to the following applicants:—R. Ekhardt, the Cafe Weismann, the applicant being represented by Mr. Crowther Smith; K. Uysetsuki, the Sei Foo Row Hotel; Y. Nomura, the Nomura Hotel. This applicant was represented by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell); J. P. Sommer, the Vienna Cafe Company, Limited.

The applications of G. Bertolone, and R. F. Daly, of the Owl Grill Room, were adjourned as the applicants did not appear. On their appearance they will be cautioned for failing to attend.

PEAK HOTEL ADJUNCT LICENCE REFUSED. When the application of P. O. Peuster for the Peak Hotel was mentioned,

Rev. Mr. Hickling asked if the police were satisfied about the carrying on of this adjunct licence.

The Chairman—The police have no objection.

Rev. Mr. Hickling—I think, if the Justices are prepared to do so, that they should administer a caution. There has been some very close sailing to the wind in this case.

The application was considered *in camera*, and refused.

ALLEGED LEVYING DISTRESS WARRANT WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

The Indian named Alah or Alim, in the employ of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, who was recently fined for having acted as bailiff in levying a distress warrant, was on Nov. 1st brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, charged with a similar offence said to have been committed on the 26th September. Mr. Dennys appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Looker conducted the defence.

Evidence on behalf of the prosecution was that the defendant levied the warrant for arrears of rent at a house at 31, Macgregor Street.

Mr. Looker during the evidence objected to the Magistrate putting questions to a witness, which he said was contrary to procedure.

His Worship replied that he always reserved to himself the right to put questions.

Mr. Looker argued that it was not within the province of the Court to put questions during the examination in chief.

His Worship said he was not putting leading questions.

Mr. Looker contended that at that stage the Magistrate had no right to ask any questions at all. He wished a note taken of the objection.

Defendant denied that he ordered the watchman to lock the door of the premises on the occasion in question.

The hearing was not concluded when the Court rose.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY EXCISE OFFICERS.

INTERESTING CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Interesting proceedings took place at the Magistracy before Mr. Hallifax on Nov. 5 when four of the Opium Farmer's excise staff were charged with having assaulted two tallymen on board the steamer *Cyclops* on August 11th last. Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared in support of the summonses, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for defendants.

When the case was called, Mr. Shenton objected it to going on, and asked for a formal remand. He said the position was that in August last summonses were issued against the complainants in this case, some in respect of assault and some in respect of opium which was confiscated. Those men were convicted and ordered to pay \$10 each. The ship then went away and returned to the Colony some five days ago, when the complainants took out those summonses, which were not served until five o'clock the previous evening. Having regard to the gravity of the offence—those men being excise officers he must ask for time to prepare the case. He contended that these proceedings were merely vexatious, as the complainants had every opportunity to issue the summonses when they were last in port, but they did not do so. Now, at the last moment, when the ship was to leave within a day or two, they brought those proceedings.

Mr. Gedge said on August 11th last the summonses against the complainants were brought and the ship sailed the following morning. The vessel was now going away and if she were detained demurrage would amount to 1,000 a day. She would be away for three or four months, by which time everything would have been forgotten. His friend was not suffering any more disability than he was at the time his clients were summoned. The summons should go on, as it was a case of common assault.

His Worship—I think you must go on with the case, Mr. Shenton.

Mr. Shenton—I submit it is impossible, because I do not know what witnesses the defendants wish to call.

Mr. Gedge—We can get through the steamer's case and then ask for a remand.

Mr. Shenton—I think it is most unfair to ask me to go on. It is not an ordinary case of assault at all. It is a case of assault by excise officers whilst executing duties conferred upon them by the Government—a most serious offence.

His Worship—You say you have had no opportunity of seeing witnesses at all?

Mr. Shenton—None whatever. I was only instructed less than an hour ago.

His Worship—I can give you an hour in which to look into the cases, but that is the most I can do.

Mr. Shenton—The excise officer tells me that the only thing to do in the circumstances is to withdraw under protest. It is absolutely impossible to go on.

Mr. Gedge said his friend's position was trivial and ridiculous. Mr. Hogarth was present when the men were identified by the crew of the steamer on Tuesday afternoon. He knew perfectly well what the matter was about and that certain excisemen were going to be charged. He could only come to one conclusion and that was that the affair had something to do with what took place on board the *Cyclops* on August 11th. He had had from Tuesday afternoon until last night to see his witnesses and had access to the men on board ship that day to take their statements. Why was not that done?

Mr. Shenton said he could not possibly go on.

His Worship—Then you withdraw?

Mr. Shenton Yes, under protest.

Mr. Shenton then left the court.

Mr. Gedge outlined the case. On the 11th August when the *Cyclops* was in Hong-kong harbour loading and discharging cargo, a party of excise men seized two of the tallymen, dragged them along the deck, and put them on board a lighter. The men were wearing

ordinary clothes, looked like coolies, in fact, and had no distinctive dress, nor did they display any badge to indicate their office. The two tallymen were dragged by their queues along the deck, pulled about and finally placed on board a lighter and were afterwards taken ashore in a sampan. The quartermaster and the chief officer went down into the lighter to see that the men were not further illused, and they would say that they saw one of the complainants hit with an iron bar while on the lighter. The second officer accompanied the men ashore to ensure their protection. The captain would tell his Worship that the men were brutally treated and when he remonstrated with the European officer he was told that if he interfered with him in the execution of his duty he did so at his peril. Mr. Gedge submitted that the men should have displayed such a badge as the Captain Superintendent of Police should direct secret service men to wear. Sergt Wilson pushed the captain aside when he remonstrated and took no notice of what the captain said.

His Worship—Is the officer charged with assault?

Mr. Gedge—No. I cannot charge him with assault, nor can I charge him with aiding and abetting. He allowed this thing to go on without the slightest interference, and further steps will be taken against him if we think it necessary.

Captain Harris, of the *Cyclops*, said he remembered the 11th August on which day he heard, while in his room, a disturbance on deck. He went out to ascertain the cause and saw one of the defendants dragging two tallymen along the deck by their queues. Witness thought the man was a coolie or a painter. The tallymen were taken down the ladder by the first defendant, who was accompanied by the fourth defendant. A police sergeant in uniform was watching the proceedings, and the captain asked him under what authority the men were acting. He told witness to read his Hongkong regulation and he would then find out, or that one of the coolies on deck would inform him. The captain protested against the unnecessary violence which was being used.

Mr. Gedge said that the Government had guaranteed the fullest inquiry into the case, which inquiry was to take the form of proceedings before his Worship. In the inquiry he wished to get out every material fact and anything with regard to the conduct of the officer ought to go down on his Worship's notes.

His Worship said it could only go down if he was a party to the assault.

Witness added that the sergeant pushed him on one side, and told him if he interfered with him in the execution of his duty he did so at his peril.

Mr. Shenton returned to court and said he had seen his clients again, and if the witnesses could be recalled he would conduct the case as far as he personally could.

Mr. Gedge said that the ship would be delayed till four o'clock.

Witness said he remonstrated with the police officer.

Mr. Gedge—What did you say?

Mr. Shenton Again I object.

Were the defendants present?—Yes.

Why did you remonstrate?—Because of the unnecessary violence. They were in great distress. They were in tears.

What did you do?—I sent the second officer to the sampan to prevent further violence. The cries were in Malay. The chief officer and the quartermaster were down in a lighter to prevent further violence, and after the arrest had been made I sent the second officer ashore to watch them.

Did the European sergeant do anything to you?—He pushed me at the gang way.

His Worship—Is this part of the assault?

Mr. Gedge—Yes. It is part of the whole proceedings.

Had these men any badge?—No.

Did you hear them declare their office to anyone?—No.

Witness added that those men were accustomed to being searched, and took it as part of the routine.

Mr. Shenton reserved his cross-examination. George Fittes, chief officer of the *Cyclops*, gave corroborative evidence.

Other witnesses were called, and the case was adjourned.

INTERESTING STAR FERRY PROSECUTION.

The hearing was resumed at the Magistracy on Nov. 1 of the charge against G. A. Souza, a ticket collector in the employ of the Star Ferry Company, for fraudulently substituting another ticket for one presented to him to be punched by Corporal Whisk. Mr. Shenton, from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

Mr. J. Hooper, from the Star Ferry Office, was examined by Mr. Shenton.

What are the tickets issued for?—For sale.

For anything else?—As a check on revenue.

Do you give any receipts for them?—Only the ticket.

If a ticket inspector finds anybody on board without a ticket, what is his duty?—To run him in.

His Worship—Do you mean report to you?

Witness—Yes or report to the police himself.

The hearing was adjourned until the 4th instant when Corporal Whisk, was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Goldring. He said he sometimes crossed to Kowloon ten times in a week. He had been Garrison Provost Corporal in Kowloon since October 6th. Witness' ticket was never collected on the ferry on the day in question. Sergeant Ward crossed with him. When witness entered the enclosure his ticket was not punched. He was alone when he handed it to the defendant. He did not tackle the defendant at once, because he was not sure what was wrong, although he knew something was wrong. He had not heard that the defendant had ordered soldiers from the first to the second class, and did not know that soldiers travelled first class with second class tickets. He thought soldiers would be the last people in the world to do that. When the ticket seller saw his ticket he said, "No good; old."

Private Bramble, the Buffs, deposed to buying a ticket and travelling over on the ferry to Kowloon on October 9th. As the boat was leaving the wharf the man who punched his ticket asked to see it. Witness produced it and the wind blew it overboard. The man then wanted to make him pay again, but he refused. The defendant was not the man.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Goldring then called the defendant, who deposed to seeing Corporal Whisk on October 15th. Witness was standing facing the Praya, when the Corporal approached the ticket office. He could not say whether the Corporal bought a ticket or changed his money, but when Whisk approached him with a ticket doubled up witness punched it and the Corporal walked into the enclosure. The ticket never left the soldier's hands. About two or three minutes later the Corporal approached him and asked what time the ferry would leave. Witness told him it required another four minutes to the quarter-to-two launch. Another soldier then entered the enclosure, and just before the departure of the ferry the Corporal approached witness and asked where his ticket was. Witness told him he had it. The Corporal produced an old one and asked if that was the one. Witness said it was an old one, and the Corporal told him that was the one he (defendant) had given him. Witness told the Corporal to go to the ticket office, and compare his ticket with the running numbers. While the Corporal was talking to the ticket seller witness blew the whistle for the launch to leave, and the two soldiers rushed on to the ferry. Witness was relieved shortly afterwards and crossed to Kowloon to report the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, defendant said he suggested that what Corporal Whisk said was untrue. The Corporal probably gave evidence against him because he (defendant) had found it necessary to check his companions. What right have you to check them?—For the public benefit.

Have you ever been convicted of being in unlawful possession of goods?—Yes, after the typhoon of 1906.

After hearing further evidence his Worship discharged the defendant.

A BANKRUPT PROSECUTED.

The case again came on for hearing before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, at the Magistracy on Oct. 29, in which S. E. Allana was charged by S. A. Marican, of the Cycle Depot, Des Vœux Road, with on May 1st embezzling a gold watch and chain; on May 15th a sum of \$250; and on August 25th obtaining a ticket for Calcutta by a false pretence.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. Paget Hett (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) represented the defendant.

Mr. Almada applied for a further adjournment, as Mr. Goldring, who had the conduct of the case, was absent.

Mr. Hett objected. He mentioned that there was a case anticipated against Moosa, and both cases were entirely distinct. The charge against Allana was a frivolous one, and could be disposed of in a few minutes.

His Worship—Is the other charge mentioned in the same prosecution?

Mr. Almada said it was not. He understood his friend would proceed with the charge against Moosa, and if that case came on first it would prejudice the present one.

His Worship said that could be settled if he took one case and Mr. Wood the other.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday afternoon, bail being fixed in the sum of \$500.

The case again came on for hearing before on Nov. 4th.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. Paget Hett (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) represented the defendant.

Mr. Hett stated that the case was fixed for yesterday afternoon, but he understood it was not to be heard. On this point, however, he was not quite clear, but he desired to have it disposed of as soon as possible. He understood his Worship had adjourned both cases until Monday to hear further argument.

Mr. Goldring stated that at the last hearing Mr. Hett was represented by his managing clerk.

Mr. Hett said if he had known the case was to be mentioned on the last occasion he should have attended and asked that the present appointment should be adhered to.

His Worship—I am afraid it is too late now. It was decided to take Monday afternoon to clear off preliminary points. There appears to be a great tangle with three or four cases in this matter, and we want to get straight.

Mr. Hett stated that the man who had gone bail for the defendant desired to go to Canton, and asked if it could be arranged that he need not appear again to renew the bond.

His Worship thought it could be arranged in the office.

Mr. Hett asked if it would be possible to make the bail bond good until the hearing of the case.

Mr. Goldring said this could not be done. No consent would be valid.

His Worship said it could be arranged if the money was deposited.

It was left with Mr. Hett to see whether the person who was bailing the defendant would deposit \$500, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

At the Magistracy on Nov. 1st M. E. Moosa, draper, was charged with offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, it being alleged that he, while being a bankrupt, concealed part of the property belonging to him.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, appeared for the defence, and Mr. Hind, from the office of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the Official Receiver.

In the afternoon the question of bail was raised before Mr. Hallifax. Mr. Potter argued that the bail fixed, \$25,000, was prohibitive, and asked that it might be reduced.

Mr. Hind, opposed this, and Mr. Fletcher, Official Receiver, added that the bail was not excessive.

After discussion his Worship agreed, on hearing Mr. Fletcher say that he would be satisfied with bail of \$15,000, provided there was good security, to reduce the bail to that amount.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd November.

FATAL COLLISION.

A steam launch called the *Wing Fat*, flying the British flag, collided with a passenger junk the *Shun On* at a place called Man Kau. Many persons were drowned, and the authorities have been ordered to make an enquiry into the cause of the accident.

SUPPRESSING OPIUM.

Some amount of progress has been made in suppressing the opium traffic in Fatsan. Formerly there were more than 200 shops selling the prepared drug, but this number has dwindled down to 60. It is said that the loss to the revenue from the tax on the closed premises amounts to nearly 2,000. A person, writing from Fatsan, suggests that it would be much better if the whole of the stock of the prepared drug were to be placed in charge of a Government Officer for sale, as then there would not be so much chance of the anti-opium laws being evaded.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

There has been unwonted activity among the authorities in the Yong Chun, Yan Ping and Suu Hing districts lately, and very large numbers of notorious bandits have been captured. No fewer than 300 of these have been executed during the past few months and the districts are feeling the benefit of their loss. The officer in charge of the Provincial Bureau has petitioned the Viceroy to reward the able officers in charge of the above districts for their activity.

"SQUEEZE."

The house of a certain Chan in the Eastern suburbs was lately entered by thieves. These unwelcome visitors looted the place and decamped. Chan applied to the police for redress and was advised to write a petition. He did so, then found to his disgust that the officer would not present the petition until he had been liberally remunerated. By some means or other this came to the ears of the Chief of Police, who has ordered the unworthy officer's arrest.

THE CANGUE.

Last week the new Provincial Judge had occasion to issue a public notice. Among other places these documents were to be posted on the great gates leading into the city. The keepers of three gates, however, did not exhibit the notices. The Judge reported same to the Nam Hoi Magistrate, who has ordered the keepers to wear the cangue for ten days as a punishment for neglect of duty.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Taotai of Industries has just issued a notice saying that all matters relating to commerce, mining, agriculture and industrial pursuits are in his charge, and that he is willing at all times to receive petitions and to peruse schemes having for their object the improvement of native enterprise. He closes the notice with a warning to those of his yamen who are found guilty of "squeezing" the petitioners, and further states that punishment will fall not only on the acceptor but the giver of a bribe.

A CURE FOR PLAGUE.

A man named Chang has for 20 years carried on business in the Chiu Chow Prefecture. For some years he has been in the habit of drinking a mixture of honey and tea as a relief for chronic asthma. Certain members of his family have also taken a liking to this mixture and are in the habit of drinking it. When plague broke out in the Prefecture this family entirely escaped, and Chang attributed his preservation to the use of the honey. He published the news far and wide and when the plague broke out during the hot weather of a few weeks ago several hundreds died, but all those who had taken Chang's specific are said to have escaped.

IGNORANCE OF VILLAGERS.

Those in charge of the Canton-Kowloon Railway have reported that while the engineer of a section that passes through Sun On was walking along the track he was seized by a number of villagers, who held him down, while women poured dirty water over him. The Viceroy has been asked to issue circulars to the headmen of villages pointing out the benefits and advantages of railways, and ordering them to restrain the ignorant villagers from insulting or assaulting those employed in the construction of the line.

MACAO.

THE OPIUM TENDERS—STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.

For the third time tenders were opened for the opium monopoly in the Colony—and "the same old game" was played to the disgust of the persons tendering. A notice in the *Boletim Oficial* gave the upset price as \$140,000 per annum. The highest tender received was \$41,700, and to everyone's surprise the Committee announced that no offer below \$150,000 would be acceptable. That being so, why was the upset price given as \$140,000 in the official notice? Again, after the Compradore of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino had had a private conversation with the Committee it was announced that the deposit must be made in the Bank's notes as soon as the tender is accepted. As this is the third time tenders have been called for and rejected, the strangeness of the whole business is causing a good deal of comment.

TYPHOON DEBRIS.

A fortnight will soon have passed since the typhoon struck this city, and the debris still remains in heaps all over the Colony. What are the health officers doing? If the Leal Senado is so neglectful of its duties, it is the duty of the health officers to take the necessary steps to compel the Senado in the interests of the public health to have the rubbish removed without further delay.

THE FRENCHIFICATION OF THE COLONY.

The French seem to be taking a great interest in the Colony. The public lighting is a French concern, the Boa Vista Hotel has been let to a citizen of the French Republic, and now I hear that a French syndicate has offered to carry out the harbour works scheme for six million dollars on condition that the syndicate is also given a forty-years' lease of the gambling monopolies, at a specified annual rental.

THE NEW CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER AT LAPPA.

Count Galambert, the new Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs at Lappa, has arrived and taken up his duties. Mr. Hedgeland has been transferred to Kowloon.

HARBOUR WORKS.

Experiments are being made with the grab and the tug-boat recently purchased for the dredging of the harbour.

FIREMEN AT PRACTICE.

There was a strong muster of European and Chinese firemen on the compound of the Central Police Station on October 29th when a rehearsal was held in connection with the forthcoming competition of the Fire Brigade. It is expected that the competition will be witnessed by His Excellency the Governor. Yesterday's practice took place in the presence of Captains F. J. Badeley and F. W. Lyons, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse and Superintendent Lane. The firemen manœuvred with the extension ladders, the despatch boxes, the hydrants, the hose and the reels. Ladders were run up to first and second floors of the Police Station and scaled by firemen with hose ready for action. Divisions then showed what they would do to combat a fire which had gained firm hold of a building, the different sections taking the posts which would be necessary in case of fire. On the whole, the brigade put up a creditable performance, the coupling of hose to hydrant, the erection of the ladders and the ascent of the men being carried out with the celerity necessary in cases of emergency.

SMOKING IN COURT.

An incident which relieved the monotony of the proceedings of the Supreme Court occurred on October 29th. Suddenly the usher was seen to rush forward into the body of the Court and in a few seconds he returned pushing a reluctant Chinaman in front of him and holding in his disengaged hand a smoking cigarette. The offender was taken in front of the Puisne Judge, who was informed by the usher that he had discovered the man smoking a cigarette in Court. The culprit asked his Lordship to forgive him. "Where does he come from?" asked the Puisne Judge. "Canton," was the reply. "Tell him he has shown very bad manners," added his Lordship, who subsequently told the usher to throw the cigarette away, but to return the man his cigarette holder.

A VOLUNTEER WEDDING IN HONGKONG.

HUMPHREYS—ARMSTRONG.

The wedding of Miss Dora Humphreys, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, to Mr. J. H. William Armstrong took place on Saturday at St. John's Cathedral in the presence of a large congregation, which included His Excellency the Governor (to whom the bridegroom, as a Captain in the Volunteer Corps, is honorary A.D.C.). Sir Frederick Lugard was attended by Captain Mitchell Taylor A.D.C., and Captain Simson, A.D.C., in full uniform. Officers and men of the Volunteer Corps, also attended in uniform—the officers in white and the men in khaki.

The bride entered the Cathedral on the arm of her father. Her dress was of rich ivory satin, trimmed with silver, and orange blossom sprays. She wore a tulle veil of worked floss silk, with a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet made by Mr. G. A. Caldwell. Attending the bride were two little bridesmaids and two little pages. The bridesmaids—Misses Joyce and Dorothy Holyoak—were dressed in primrose satin trimmed with chiffon and lace fichus, and wearing lace caps, and they carried shepherd crooks adorned with flowers tied with primrose and mauve ribbons. The pages—Masters Ivor and Mervyn Jones Hughes—wore suits of primrose silk and corduroy, with lace collars and cuffs, and carried sticks with knots of primrose and mauve ribbons.

The bridegroom wore the dark blue, silver braided uniform of his rank as A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, and Captain G. G. Wood, H.K.V.C., in scarlet tunic, acted as "best man."

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) performed the wedding ceremony, being assisted in the service by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., and the Rev. A. B. Thornhill, M.A. Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist, presided at the organ, and the choir, of which the bridegroom is a member, was in attendance. Hymns 351 and 578 were sung.

As the bridal party emerged from the vestry, after the signing of the register, the officers and men of the Volunteer Corps, who had been occupying the end seats in the centre aisle, stepped out and formed an arch of steel—the officers with their swords and the men with their bayonets—and as the bridal party passed down the aisle under the glittering arch the organist played the Wedding March.

The reception was held at the Volunteer Headquarters, where the wedding presents, which were both numerous and valuable, were on view. The handsome collection included gifts from the Taikoo Staff, the Officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, the Sergeants of the Corps, the members of No 3 Company of the Volunteer Artillery (of which Captain Armstrong is the Commanding Officer), the Clergy, Organist and Choir of St. John's Cathedral, and from H. E. the Governor (to whom, as before stated, Captain Armstrong is hon. A.D.C.). The bride and bridegroom, standing beneath a huge floral bell, received the felicitations of their many friends, and the wedding cake, which was from Buzzard's (London), having been cut by the bride with her husband's sword, the usual toast to the bride and bridegroom was proposed in felicitous terms by Lt.-Colonel Chapman, commandant of the Volunteer Corps, and received with cheers. It was acknowledged in a happy speech by the bridegroom, who in turn proposed the health of the little bridesmaids and pages, Captain Wood, as best man, making the response. Later the happy couple in their travelling costumes left the building amid a shower of confetti.

The bride's going-away costume was of blue silk cashmere, while her pretty silver Tegal hat was adorned with a wild flower wreath. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong will spend their honeymoon in North China, proceeding up the Yangtze to Hankow and thence to Peking.

Since the outbreak of cholera in Seoul this season 1,148 cases have been reported from the capital and two neighbouring towns of Yongsan and Tunko, 931 of the cases proving fatal.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

SHOOTING AT THE NEW TARGET.

King's Park Range saw an important innovation in the training of the local Volunteer force on Sunday morning. For the first time in Hongkong the bull's-eye target was discarded, and the newer methods adopted at Home since the South African War were brought into use. No. 1 Coy. H.K.V.A., thanks to the energy and generosity of their commanding officer, were the first to cast aside old and adopt the newer and more serviceable methods.

The members of the Company were on the range by 9 a.m. and fell in for instructions. After a few minutes' explanation by Sergeant Wallace of the Buffs, the first four men lay down and the targets went up. They consisted of a square, the upper half of which was green to represent background, and the lower half brown to represent earthworks. The bull's-eye was replaced by a patch of brown in the lower part of the green half. The patch was shaped roughly to represent a head and shoulders, but was much smaller than life size. The targets appeared for six seconds, during which the rifle had to be brought up to the shoulder and a shot fired. Each man had five shots at this range. The company then retired to 400 yards, where a surprise was in store for them. The target here consisted of the brown head and shoulders without any background, and was almost invisible against the background of sand. At this range the targets were only up for 5 seconds for each shot. The best scores were made by Gunner Hay and Sergeant-Major Meek with 19 and 15 points respectively, and these were followed by Corporal Loureiro and Bombardier Smith with 12 each and Sergeant Herbst with 11. Immediately after the shoot a cup given by Captain Nicholson was presented to the winner, Gunner Hay, by Colonel Chapman, V.D. Captain Thompson acted as umpire.

Sunday's practice proved to all present that no matter how good and steady a shot a man may be under old-time Bisley conditions, he may be next to useless at an indistinct and rapidly moving target, which, after all, modern warfare conditions have proved to be the target at which practice is essential.

The ordinary monthly shoot of the Company then took place, and the following were the best scores: Sergeant Major Meek, 99; Gunner Hay, 94; Gunner Haigh, 89; Bombardier Smith, 85.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. H. G. CALTHROP.

FALLS INTO A CULVERT.

On Saturday the European community heard with feelings of profound regret that Mr. H. G. Calthrop, barrister-at-law, had met with an untimely death during the night. The deceased gentleman, who was in the best of health and kept himself well by daily exercise spent the evening at the residence of Mr. Percy Smith, on Mount Kellett. There were a few other guests, and after dinner the party sat and talked round a fire until about 10-50 p.m., when Mr. Calthrop left the house with the intention of walking to the Tram Station to catch the 11.15 p.m. car. At the same time another guest left in a chair, which presumably went ahead of the deceased, who turned to the left on reaching the road, intending to go round the hill past the Matilda Hospital. After turning into the road he must have stumbled over the deep gutter on the inside of the road and pitched forward, head first, down a deep cemented hole made by the Public Works Department, down which the water pours, and passes under the road. Apparently he must have been stunned, and subsequently smothered. The body was not found till 8 o'clock next morning, when Mr. G. T. Edkins made the startling discovery. The deceased was lying head downwards in the hole, down which his hat and stick had also fallen. Mr. Edkins called Dr. Fitzwilliams, who was at the Matilda Hospital, and he gave the opinion that the unfortunate gentleman had been dead for hours. The police were called and removed the body to the mortuary at the Matilda Hospital.

It is worthy of note that no one apparently passed that way from 11 p.m. till 8 a.m., and no little comment is being made on the fact that the police, who are understood to patrol the roads in the Peak district, did not make the discovery in the course of their travels.

Deceased, who was 43 years of age and unmarried, was the son of the late Rev. Gordon Calthrop, and was educated at Felstead School and Gonville, and Caius College, Cambridge. He obtained the degree of B.A. in 1888, being then only 22 years of age, and he was called to the Bar in 1891. Ten years later he was admitted to practice as a barrister and solicitor in the Gold Coast Colony, but he only remained there three years. Then he came to Hongkong, where he has been in practice for five years.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at the Happy Valley, and a large number followed the remains to the grave. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Acting Chief Justice, His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Sir Henry Berkeley, K. C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Messrs. C. D. Melbourne, E. R. Halifax, J. R. Wood, G. H. Wakeman, M. W. Slade, Eldon Potter, C. E. H. Beavi, Captain Badeley, Captain Lyon, Messrs. G. C. Alabaster, J. W. Orr, McI. Messer, E. D. C. Wolfe, J. H. Kemp, F. B. L. Bowley, Percy Smith, Dr. Fitzwilliams and others. The Rev. F. T. Johnson conducted the service.

HOOLIGANS AT YAUMATI.

Yaumati is becoming unenviably notorious for the number of lawless characters that congregate in its district, and the police in this quarter have probably had more trouble with truculent Chinese than in any other district in the Colony. And, strange to relate, the headquarters of these roughs appears to be in the immediate vicinity of the Police Station. We have previously reported combats between the police and hooligans just outside the Police Station, but such occurrences have not been frequent of late owing to the salutary lessons which the magistrates have taught. The hooligans, however, still seek to get even with the police, and their latest method of doing this is to stone the man on duty when unobserved. Sergeant Macdonald was made a target of on Wednesday night when removing some hawkers and stallholders from Reclamation Street, at the rear of the Police Station. In the course of this duty he was struck on the ankle with a stone, and on turning to see whence it came a rock just grazed his chin. He saw the thrower, however, and although the Chinese made a dash to escape, he was soon overtaken by the sergeant and arrested. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday the defendant denied the charge. His Worship was satisfied with the evidence, however, and imposed a fine of \$50, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons a month ago Mr. Bellairs (King's Lynn, Min.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the support which the Foreign Office had given important negotiations to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the recent action of the bank in connection with a proposed railway loan, of which the terms were at variance with the preferential rights assured to this country in regard to the Hankow-Canton and the Hankow-Szechuan railways, as well as with the agreement of 1898 between the bank itself and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, the Government would make it a condition of future British support that the members of the committee in London, the directorate in Hongkong, and all holding positions of trust in the bank should be British subjects.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (Glasgow, St. Rollox, Min.), who replied, said:—The rule in such cases is that support is afforded, when it is otherwise desirable, to companies in which the preponderance of shares is held by British or naturalized British subjects. I am therefore unable to make the condition desired.

EYRE DIOCESAN REFUGE.

An event worthy of record was signalled on October 29th when an "at home" was held at the Belilios Reformatory. Here the Eyre Diocesan Refuge has been housed for some six or seven weeks, and the increased accommodation and better facilities for laundry work afforded by the new quarters evoked the approval of the visitors who went there yesterday. At present there are 41 girls in the institution, but there is room for half as many more, and the increased facilities are such as to enable the institution to undertake more laundry work and more needlework than the present demand.

After His Excellency the Governor had made an inspection of the premises, the Bishop of Victoria said he had been asked on behalf of the committee to thank His Excellency for his kindness in placing that institution at their disposal. For years the work had been carried on under difficulties in the inadequate premises at West Point, and mainly as a result of the keen interest taken in the institution by Lady Lugard they had been able to carry on the institution for the last two years. When it became necessary to remove, he approached His Excellency with regard to the Belilios Reformatory, and the Governor kindly promised to inquire into the matter. He (the speaker) also interviewed Mr. Belilios, and the result was that that building had been placed at their disposal. In concluding he again thanked His Excellency for his interest in the institution, and also Lady Lugard who had taken a special interest in the Eyre Refuge.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that personally he did not deserve any credit for having put that building at the disposal of the Eyre Refuge. The building was there—it was being used as a branch prison—and he thought it could not be devoted to any better purpose than that to which it was now put. It was originally intended as a reformatory for boys, but as there was no need for such an institution he thought the present purpose to which it was devoted was as near as they could get to the wishes of the founder, a view with which Mr. Belilios concurred. His Excellency added that he would have the greatest pleasure in telling Lady Lugard of the great improvement which the institution had undergone. Here they had a bright outlook, healthy surroundings and plenty of room, and he would have much pleasure in telling his wife of the progress which had been made by an institution in which she took such a keen interest.

This concluded the proceedings.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE SMOKING CONCERT.

Those who had the pleasure of attending the smoking concert promoted by the members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, and held at the Institute on Saturday night had a very enjoyable time. The hosts were lavish in their hospitality, and the excellent programme arranged by Mr. Libeaud, the Secretary, was all that could be desired. In Messrs. W. A. Hannibal, W. G. Worcester, F. G. Carroll and D. J. Donne the audience had four humourists whose abilities to call forth a hearty laugh are very well known, and the hall rang with applause after their efforts. The excellent tenor voice of Mr. E. B. Ayris, who never fails to find favour with an audience, is well-known to local residents, but a cultured and sweet tenor singer who is seldom heard in public is Mr. J. Cobb. He appeared on Saturday night to sing "The Redoubt's Love Song," an item which was greeted with rapturous applause. Mr. H. S. Hone, baritone, was heard to advantage in "The Bandolero," and Mr. R. E. White, bass, received an ovation for his rendering of "The Village Blacksmith." Mr. A. W. Chapman's whistling solo was a pleasing item, and the well-executed banjo duet of Captain Beazley, R.G.A., and Commander Penfold, R.N., was worthy of the hearty reception accorded it by the audience. Mr. George Grimbale acted as accompanist, and played no small part in promoting the success of the concert.

After the concert Mr. H. T. Richardson was presented with the Carmichael Cup won by him in the recent billiard tournament, and Mr. A. Ritchie, the runner up, was presented with a smaller cup.

THE JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was celebrated by the Japanese community in Hongkong on Nov. 3 with the usual *éclat*. There was a very large attendance of official representatives and members of the civil community at the "At Home" given by Consul-General and Mrs. Funatsu at their residence in Macdonnell Road. The Band of the Rajputs, under Bandmaster Coke, was in attendance and discoursed a much-appreciated programme of music. It is superfluous to say that the Consul-General and Mrs. Funatsu, assisted by the members of the Japanese community, paid every attention to their guests to make their call pleasant. Day and night fireworks, comprising many interesting designs, were let off, and the weather being all that could be desired, the "At Home" was an unqualified success. At night the residence was beautifully illuminated.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

ALL CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG POSTPONED.

With reference to the notice promulgated in a *Gazette Extraordinary* to-day, issued in consequence of confirmatory instructions from the Secretary of State that the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday is postponed till November the 25th, in consequence of the funeral obsequies of H. I. M. the late Empress Dowager of China, which take place on November the 9th, it is notified for general information that there will not be a public holiday on November the 9th, and that the parade of troops, and the Official Birthday Dinner and Ball at Government House will be postponed to November the 25th.

APPOINTMENTS.

A list of appointments, permanent and otherwise, recently made, are published in the current *Gazette*.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. J. H. Kemp to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustee; Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be Head of the Sanitary Department; and Mr. R. O. Hutchison to be First Assistant Registrar-General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages. Under the Medical Registration Ordinance of 1884, the Governor has appointed Mr. G. Balloch to be a member of the Medical Board during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. W. Slade. Other appointments are Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., to act as Chief Justice; Mr. F. A. Hazeland to act as Attorney-General; Mr. E. R. Hallifax to act as First Police Magistrate; and Mr. E. S. Lindsey to be manager of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway with effect from October 28th.

Mr. H. E. Y. Haggard has vacated his appointment as an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department.

STEAM WHISTLES IN THE HARBOUR.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Regulation No. 21, under the heading "Steam Whistles," in Table M. in the Schedule to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, made by the Governor-in-Council on the day of February, 1908, and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 20th day of March, 1908, has been amended by adding the following words at the end thereof:—"And except for the purpose of giving necessary notice of her approach towards any other vessel, when one prolonged blast of from 4 to 6 seconds' duration shall be sounded."

The example of the European export firms at Saigon, who had to band themselves into a syndicate as a safeguard against Chinese failures, has been followed by the import firms combining to protect their own interests. Representatives of some thirty firms agreed to establish the new syndicate. The committee include members to represent the foreign mercantile community of the port.

A TRICK THAT FAILED

SMART DETECTIVE WORK.

When Chan Sui, a foki from a shop at 19, Connaught Road West, presented himself at the Central Police Station on Friday night, he bore the appearance of having been through a desperate combat. He told the Inspector on duty that he had been sent by his master to various banks to cash a number of cheques. His last visit was to the Russo-Chinese Bank and after leaving this institution and emerging on to Chater Road, at about 4 p.m., he said he met a man whom he did not know and could not identify, although he proceeded to minutely describe him. This individual, the foki said, throw pepper in his eyes, while another person struck him on the chest with a knife, penetrating the skin, and as the foki raised his left arm to guard himself the knife again fell on his wrist and inflicted a severe wound. He was then overpowered and the thieves relieved him of \$5,730 in bank notes.

After relating this story of assault, and dwelling on his determined fight to retain his master's money, the foki was passed over to Detective-Sergeant Grant, who was told the story afresh. During the second recital the keen eye of the detective kept the foki fixed, and the first peculiar point which attracted Sergeant Grant's attention was the remarkable clearness of the eyes which were alleged to have been blinded with pepper. When the detective's gaze rested upon the shopkeeper's assistant the latter contorted his face in a remarkable manner, and at the same time viciously rubbed his eyes as though he were suffering great pain. But when the foki thought he was unobserved his eyes would open wide and the spasms of pain would pass. Then the sergeant observed that the wounds appeared to be self-inflicted and, his suspicions being thoroughly aroused, he searched the narrator and found the money alleged to have been stolen concealed in his socks.

When the foki was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on October 30th for embezzlement of the amount mentioned, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine.

NEW ORDINANCES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—

No. 31 of 1909.—An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1910.

No. 32 of 1909.—An Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

No. 33 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

No. 34 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls' Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls' Amendment Ordinance, 1905.

No. 35 of 1909.—An Ordinance to provide for the Reservation of certain lands in Victoria in the Peak District, and in Kowloon as Recreation Grounds, and to provide for Regulations as to the use thereof.

No. 36 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870.

No. 37 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889.

THE CAFE WEISSMANN PROSECUTION.

The decision in the case in which the manager of the Cafe Weissmann was summoned for selling liquor without supplying food was given by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy on Nov. 1. His Worship said he was dismissing the summons, not upon any point of law, but because the evidence seemed to show that there might have been some misunderstanding in the order given. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith, appeared for the defendant.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, the 30th October, 1909, at 12.30 p.m. There were present:—Mr. W. Hutton Potts (Chairman), Honourable Mr. E. Osborne (Director), and Messrs. G. J. B. Sayer, Wong Kamfuk, A. Silva and Makfuk.

The CHAIRMAN said: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time we will, with your permission, take them as read. We regret that the profit for the year is less than the two proceeding years, in a great measure due to the loss of \$2,752 through our late Shroff, who after being with the Company since the start turned out a thief. But for this loss the result, considering the depression the Colony has been passing through, would not have been so unsatisfactory, though one would hardly think that bad times would cause a falling off in washing. The fact is that, people do not realise the importance of having their washing done under European supervision and in the best sanitary manner, otherwise I feel sure our Company would command more general support than it does at present. We can, however, congratulate ourselves that ours is the only Steam Laundry in the East which has survived the opposition of the native dhoby, supported as he is by the trusted house-boy, who never fails to point out any damage, saying, "See what that Steam Laundry have do!" the reason being that when he sends to his friend An Sin, a good many pieces are charged for which never go to the wash. And the fact that we are still in existence shows that at least some of the residents realise what they had to put up with before our Laundry started. If owners only saw the places occupied by native washermen and the water used by them, they would, I think, feel uncomfortable at the mere thought of receiving their clothing back into the house, let alone wearing it. Since our last meeting we have installed a dry cleaning plant and we hope and expect that this will help our profits in the future.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I should be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. SAYER asked how it was the Shroff could embezzle so large a sum as \$2,752.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the amount was comprised principally in ships' large bills, which at times are unpaid for several months, and that the Shroff, by substituting one payment for another, made it difficult for the fraud to be detected.

Mr. SAYER thought that if the Manager had paid proper attention to the matter this loss might have been avoided.

Mr. SAYER further asked for information as to the agreement under the heading Accounts Receivable.

The CHAIRMAN replied that this represents roughly a month's outstanding bills.

There being no further questions, the CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. SAYER seconded, and the motion was carried. Mr. SAYER proposed the re-election of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne as director.

Mr. WONG KAMFUK seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. WONG KAMFUK proposed and Mr. MAKFUK seconded the re-election of Mr. A.O.D. Gourdin as auditor carried.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders for their attendance, and stated that dividend warrants could be had on application on Monday, November 1st.

The report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1909, reads:—

The profit on working account after deducting \$2,752.19, shroff's defalcation, amounted to \$12,893.00, and the balance at credit of profit and loss account to \$9,973.52, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

Dividend, @ 8 per cent. on \$100,000... \$8,000.00
Write off machinery and plant... 1,910.58
Carry forward to new account... 62.94

\$9,973.52

Directors.—The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, who offers himself for re-election.

W. HUTTON POTTS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th October 1909.

The balance sheet on 31st May, 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	
Capital:— 20,000 shares at \$5.00	\$100,000.00
Sundry creditors	9,029.95
Accounts payable	1,868.07
Profit and loss	9,973.52
	\$ 120,871.54

ASSETS.	
Land, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1157	\$27,200.50
Buildings on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1157	39,000.00
Machinery, furniture and fixtures	31,910.58
Dry cleaning installation	4,333.19
Stock of coal and stores on hand	3,485.44
Unexpired fire insurance	300.25
Sundry debtors	2,455.03
Accounts receivable	8,002.88
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank balance	4,183.67
	\$ 120,871.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. (For the year ended 31st May, 1909.)	
To bad debts written off	\$ 365.61
Repairs and renewals	1,083.16
Insurance	750.50
Directors' and auditor's fees	1,050.00
Profit	9,973.52
	\$ 13,222.79

By balance from last year	236.46
By scrip fees and interest	43.33
By balance of working	12,943.00
	\$ 13,222.79

THE MANILA OPIUM CASE.

Judge Lobingier in giving judgment in the case of William Kennedy, a Chinese banker, charged with being concerned with Louis T. Grant in smuggling into the Philippines opium and cocaine to the value of about Ps. 100,000 said:—

From the evidence produced in court we must therefore find:

(1) That the two defendants knowingly conspired together to import or bring into the Philippine Islands a large quantity of opium and cocaine contrary to law:

(2) That, pursuant to such conspiracy, said opium and cocaine were imported and brought into the Philippine Islands in violation of law:

(3) That the defendant Kennedy knowingly assisted in importing and bringing, and facilitated the transportation of said opium and cocaine into the Philippine islands.

The Prosecuting Attorney recommends a penalty of imprisonment for one year. Under all the circumstances we cannot say that this is excessive as to defendant Kennedy, nor that any lesser penalty would be adequate. The case is a particularly aggravated one and the plot, if successful, would have gone far to frustrate the law's beneficent purpose to eradicate the destructive and hideous opium habit. The crime was committed deliberately and with long and careful preparation. No merely nominal punishment would meet the case. The defendant Kennedy is therefore sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay one-half of the costs of this prosecution.

Defendant Grant's physician reports to the court that said defendant is confined to his bed with sickness and is unable to appear. Since any further steps in his case (whatever disposition is made of his application to withdraw his plea of guilty and take evidence) will require his presence in court, decision as to him will be reserved a reasonable time pending his recovery.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

The bazaar and fancy fête held on Saturday afternoon at the Volunteer Parade Ground under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League proved a most interesting social event and at the same time a most profitable enterprise for the philanthropic objects in view. Stalls were ranged round the Parade Ground.

Needlework and fancy goods predominated. The beautiful specimens of work on exhibition were such as to delight the many lady visitors, and for that the young people who assisted in the undertaking are entitled to the greatest credit. The stallholders were as under:

Tea stall—Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Gresson.
Ice stall—Mrs. Seth.
Packing stall—Mrs. Bell and Miss Penruddocke.
Work stall—Mrs. Peck and Miss Bryer.
Work stall—Mrs. Tucker and Miss Glover.
Toys and enamelled work—Miss M. Loureiro.
Fancy Goods stall—Misses Reich.
Work stall—Mrs. Eves and Mrs. Wait.
Orange tree—Mrs. Lammert.
Cherry tree—Mrs. Grimble.

The weather was ideal, visitors were numerous and the business of buying and selling was conducted under very agreeable conditions. The aggregate realised must have been better than on previous years, as some of the stalls reached a total of over \$200 in their drawings. Not the least interesting of the proceedings was the auction sale conducted by the Hon. Mr. May, who was called upon to help dispose of all the articles unsold, a work which he accomplished with satisfactory results.

At four o'clock a variety entertainment took place in the Drill Hall. The programme, which had been arranged by Miss Ella Rowe, included the "Tin Tan Tales" by Misses Iris and Dione May, a minuet dance by Miss Stella Jupp and Miss Angel Ormiston, a solo, "Teddy Dear," by Miss Ella Rowe, a dance by Miss Vere David, and a humorous contribution from Mr. Worcester. The later entertainment, "A Pair of Lunatics," by Mrs. Worthington and Captain Baird, attracted a good attendance and proved very amusing.

The net proceeds of the Bazaar amounted to \$1,300—a sum exceeding that of last year by \$300. This will be divided amongst the following charities for children:—

Victoria Home and Orphanage,	
Kowloon	\$360.00
Hildesheim Mission Blind School	360.00
Baxter Mission Schools	100.00
Italian Convent	100.00
French Convent	65.00
Diocesan Girls' School	50.00
Berlin Foundling House	50.00
London Missionary Society Training Home for Girls	50.00
Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Ottershaw, Surrey	165.00

\$1,300.00
Mrs. May (President of the M. C. L.) wishes specially to thank Mrs. Eves (M. C. L. Secretary for Kowloon), Mrs. Gresson (Secretary for Victoria), and Miss Bryer (Secretary for the Peak), Mrs. Lyons, the Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Seth, the Misses Reich and the other ladies who gave efficient and ready help, as well as the firms and others who rendered generous and valuable assistance to the Bazaar.

British merchants are reported in the Japanese Press to be entering in competition with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Kwang-cheng-tze, Manchuria. The Shanghai firm of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., says a Harbin exchange, are constructing large granaries and have sent out agents for the purchase of wheat.

A loan of Y2,000,000 raised last year by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from Mr. Schiff and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb, & Co., of America, guaranteed by the Specie Bank and the Dai-ichi Ginko, fell due last month, and was repaid. The sum of Y1,000,000 was drawn from the Dai-ichi Ginko, which had been deposited by the company, and the remaining Y1,000,000 was borrowed from the same bank at an interest of 6½ per cent., to be repaid within one year.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

SHANGHAI, November 2nd.

The Autumn Race Meeting opened to-day. Among the guests were Sir Paul Chater, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. T. F. Hough, and others. Results are as follow.

THE MALOO PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Half a mile.

Mr. Henry Morris's Hankow, (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ballnus' Fabulus, ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Avanti's Snippet, ... (Mr. Eggers) 3
Time, 54.9-4/5 seconds.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—Value, Tls. 400. Second Pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. One mile.

Mr. Buxey's Reve d'or Rose ... (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ballnus, Gemini ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Sutej, ... (Mr. Hayes) 3
Time, 2m. 14 secs.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value Tls. 400. Second Pony, Tls. 100. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Kirkpatrick ... (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Dick Turpin's Verdun, ... (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. S and S's Regulus, ... (Mr. Moller) 3
Time, 1m. 37 sec.

THE FAH-WAH STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. One mile and a half.

Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose, ... (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius, (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Barley's Moriak, ... (Mr. Vida) 3
Time, 3m. 25-2/5.

THE BRITISH NAVY CUP.—Presented. Second Pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 75. For Griffins purchased at a public auction of untried griffins by a member or members of the Shanghai Race Club at an actual cost of not more than Tls. 150. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fem's Millepattes, ... (Mr. Schnor) 1
Mr. Quebec's Gothic, ... (Mr. Cumming) 2
Mr. Quebec's Stradacona, ... (Mr. Moller) 3
Time 1m. 35-3/5 sec.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—Value, Tls. 750. Second Pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January 1909. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. McWatt's Russley ... (Mr. Cumming) 1
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Pegasus ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Spielmann's Susquehana (Hayes) 3
Time, 4m. 1-1/5.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 300. Second Pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. McWatt's Kingsclere ... (Mr. Cumming) 1
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Milkman (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Valentine's Net, ... (Mr. Hayes) 3
Time, 2m. 50-4/5.

THE AUTUMN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Buxey's Little Gem Rose (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ballnus Fabulous ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Fash's Marbles ... (Mr. Alderton) 3
Time 2m. 49-1/5.

THE WHANGPOO STAKES.—Value Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. One mile and a half.

Mr. Dick Turpin's Vespian (Mr. Springfield) 1
Mr. Valentine's Pet ... (Mr. Railton) 2
Mr. Hasty's I'm off ... (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time 3m. 35-2/5.

Invitations have been issued by H.E. the Governor of Macao and Senora Marques for a ball at the Government House on the 15th inst., to celebrate the birthday anniversary of H.F.M. D. Manuel II, King of Portugal.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Henry Morris's Hankow, (Mr. Dupree) 1
Mr. Buxey's Reve d'or Rose ... (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Ballnus' Gemini ... (Mr. Moller) 3
Time 1 m. 37-3/5.

THE CHINA CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. One Mile.

Mr. John Peel's Kirkpatrick, (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Cherry Tree, (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Dick Turpin's Vedas, (Mr. Springfield) 3
Time 2m. 15.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—Value, Tls. 500. Second Pony, Tls. 150. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 75. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose ... (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Pegasus, (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Fash's Pianola ... (Mr. Alderton) 3
Time 3m. 28-3/5.

THE PAGODA CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For Griffins purchased at a public auction of untried griffins by a Member or Members of the Shanghai Race Club at an actual cost of not more than Tls. 150. One Mile.

Mr. Permy's Capitaine Maurice ... (Mr. Schnor) 1
Mr. Quebec's Stadacona ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Peach Tree (Mr. Vida) 3
Time 2m. 18-4/5 sec.

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. Two Miles.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius ... (Mr. Moller) 1
Messrs. Toeg and Spelman's Susquehana (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Palm Tree, (Mr. Cumming) 3
Time, 4m 46-2/5 sec.

THE RUBICON PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. McWatt's Kingsclere ... (Mr. Cumming) 1
Mr. E. Kadoorie's Tartar Chief ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Milkman ... (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time 2 58.

THE RACING STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January 1909. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. McWatt's Russley (Mr. Cumming) 1
Mr. Ballnus' Fabulus ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Ballnus' Sirius ... (Mr. Dupree) 3
Time 3 33-2/5.

THE SYCEE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date entry. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Fem's Millepattes ... (Mr. Schnor) 1
Mr. J. Peel's Kirkabister (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. Dick Temple's Vulcan ... (Mr. Springfield) 3
Time 1 41-3/5.

THE SICCAWEI PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Buxey's Little Gem Rose ... (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ballnus' Gemini ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Paignton's Orcas ... (Mr. Rowe) 3
Time 2 54-3/5.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

THE FLYAWAY PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Paignton's Orcas ... (Mr. Rowe) 1
Mr. Ballnus' Gemini ... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Jedmor's Sokol, ... (Mr. Vida) 3
Time, 2 m. 1-2/5.

THE POU-MATING CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For Griffins purchased at a public auction of untried griffins by a Member or Members of the Shanghai Race Club at an actual cost of not more than Tls. 150. One mile and a Quarter.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Damson Tree ... (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. Dick Turpin's Vulture ... (Mr. Springfield) 2
Mr. Quebec's Stradacona ... (Mr. Moller) 3
Time, 3 m. 3-4/5.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. One mile and Three-quarters.

Mr. Fash's Marbles ... (Mr. Alderton) 1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Stirrup Cup ... (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Pegasus (Mr. Moller) 3
Time, 4 m. 19-3/5.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. One mile.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Tartar Chief, (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Valentine's Pet, ... (Mr. Railton) *
Mr. S. and S's Regulus, ... (Mr. Laurence) *
Time 2 m. 22. * Dead heat.

THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. One mile and a Half.

Mr. Ballnus' Fabulus, ... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. H. P. White's Barry, ... (Mr. Dupree) 2
Mr. Toeg and Speelman's Susquehana, (Mr. Hayes) 3
Time, 3m. 44-4/5

THE MANCHU STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, bona fide Griffins at date of entry that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. One mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Pirie's Milkman ... (Burkill) 1
Mr. Hasty's I'm Off ... (Crighton) 2
Mr. Dick Turpin's Valerian ... (Lampriere) 3
Time, 3m. 04.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. One mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Balnus' Sirius ... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Fash's Pianola ... (Mr. Alderton) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Sutej ... (Mr. Hayes) 3
Time, 3m. 00-3/5.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Value, Tls. 1,000. Second Pony, Tls. 300. Third Pony, Tls. 200. For all China Ponies Winners at this Meeting. One mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius ... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose ... (Mr. Poulsen) 2
Mr. Buxey's Little Gem Rose ... (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time 2m. 55-2/5. (The fastest time on record for 1 1/4 miles is 2 33-4/5 by Gemini.)

THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Ring's Capello ... (Mr. Fock) 1
Mr. Hay's Seafarer ... (Mr. King) 2
Mr. Avanti's Snippet ... (Mr. Eggers) 3
Time, 2m. 01.

Analyses of owners, jockeys and ponies at the meeting just ended are as follows

OWNER.	1ST	2ND	3RD
Mr. Buxey	5	2	1
Mr. McWatt	4	—	—
Mr. Ballnus	2	6	2
Mr. Saxo-Borussia	2	3	1
Mr. John Peel	2	1	—
Mr. Henry Morris	2	—	—
Mr. Fem	2	—	—
Mr. Dick Turpin	1	2	3
Mr. F. B. Marshall	1	1	2
Mr. Fash	1	1	2
Mr. W. G. Pirie	1	1	1
Mr. E. S. Kadoorie	1	1	—
Mr. Paignton	1	—	—
Mr. Permy	1	—	—
The Ring	1	—	—
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman	—	2	4
Mr. Quebec	—	2	2
Mr. Valentine	—	2	1
Messrs. S. and S	—	1	1
Mr. asty	—	1	1
Mr. H. P. White	—	1	—
Mr. Hayes	—	1	—
Mr. Avanti	—	—	2
Mr. Barley	—	—	1
Mr. Jedmore	—	—	1
JOCKEY.			
Mr. Burkill	7	3	3
Mr. Moller	5	11	5
Mr. Cumming	4	1	1
Mr. Schnorr	3	—	—
Mr. Johnstone	2	1	—
Mr. Vida	1	1	3
Mr. Springfield	1	1	2
Mr. Dupree	1	1	1
Mr. Rowe	1	—	1
Mr. Fock	1	—	—
Mr. Hayes	—	2	5
Mr. Railton	—	2	—
Mr. Laurence	—	1	—
Mr. Crighton	—	1	—
Mr. Poulsen	—	1	—
Mr. King	—	1	—
Mr. Eggens	—	—	2
Mr. Lampriere	—	—	1
PONY.			
Sagittarius	2	1	—
Spring Rose	2	1	—
Little Gem Rose	2	—	1
Hankow	2	—	—
Kirkpatrick	2	—	—
Millepates	2	—	—
Russley	2	—	—
Kingsclere	2	—	—
Fabulus	1	3	—
Milkman	1	1	1
Reve d'or Rose	1	1	—
Tartar Chief	1	1	—
Orcas	1	—	1
Sirius	1	—	1
Marbles	1	—	1
Vespian	1	—	—
Capitaine Maurice	1	—	—
Damson Tree	1	—	—
Capello	1	—	—
Gemini	—	3	1
Pegasus	—	2	1
Pet	—	2	—
Stradacona	—	1	2
Susquehanna	—	1	2
Pianola	—	1	1
I'm Off	—	1	1
Regulus	—	1	1
Verdun	—	1	—
Gothic	—	1	—
Cherry Tree	—	1	—
Kirkbister	—	1	—
Vulture	—	1	—
Stirrup Cup	—	1	—
Barry	—	1	—
Seafarer	—	1	—
Snippet	—	—	2
Sutlej	—	—	2
Moriak	—	—	1
Net	—	—	1
Vedas	—	—	1
Peach Tree	—	—	1
Palm Tree	—	—	1
Vulcan	—	—	1
Sokol	—	—	1
Valerian	—	—	1

Viceroy Tuan-fang has memorialized the Throne that a sum of more than Tls. 300,000 could be saved by abolishing some of the useless Government offices.

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

HONGKONG'S LOW SCORE.

With the record score of 955 made by Singapore last week to beat, Hongkong's team went to the range at King's Park, Kowloon, on Nov. 4th, feeling that they had little hope of lifting interport honours this year, but it was not expected that they would make the rather poor show which they did. Fortune seemed against Hongkong from the outset. Just before setting out for the range, Mr. A. Jenkins, one of the best of local shots, let his rifle fall. The sight was smashed and Mr. Jenkins was unable to take his place in the team, Mr. Anderson firing in his stead. Another man who had not fired in an interport match before was P. C. M'Lennan, and it was noticeable that both seemed to feel a trifle nervous.

The conditions were not by any means ideal. The light failed towards the close, but what was more baffling to the marksmen was the flucky wind. Hongkong started badly. Not one of the men made higher than 31 at the 200 yards, while Mr. Stewart was unfortunate enough to make a miss with his third shot, so that when the team went back to the 500 yards their register was 20 less than that made at the same range last year. An improvement was made at the longer range, Mr. Pidgeon topping the list with 34, followed by Messrs. Wakeham, Lammert, and Lapsley with 33 each. Mr. Stewart made a good recovery and registered 32, but Mr. Anderson and Mr. M'Lennan, who had not settled down, fell short of their previous score. By this time the targets did not stand out so clearly, and with the freshening choppy wind the marksmen found their difficulties increase. Sergeant-Inst. Wakeham repeated at the 600 his performance at the 500, as did also Staff-Sergt. Carnell. Capt. Lammert, however, dropped to 29, but most surprising of all was Mr. Pidgeon's miss with his fifth shot, bringing his score down to 21 and reducing his aggregate to 85.

Hongkong was represented by Mr. J. H. Pidgeon, Staff-Sergt. Carnell, A.O.C.; P. C. M'Lennan, H. K. Police; Lieut. Scott, H.K.V.C., Mr. R. Lapsley, Sergt.-Inst. Wakeham, Sergt. Coveney, Bufts; Mr. R. Stewart, Naval Yard; Capt. Lammert, H.K.V.C.; and Mr. W. Anderson.

Scores:—

200 YARDS.

Wakeham	(5)	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	=	31
Lapsley	(4)	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	=	31
Scott	(2)	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	=	31
Lammert	(3)	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	=	30
Pidgeon	(4)	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	=	30
Carnell	(4)	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	=	29
M'Lennan	(4)	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	=	29
Coveney	(4)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	=	28
Anderson	(2)	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	=	27
Stewart	(5)	4	3	0	3	4	5	4	=	23

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500 YARDS.

Pidgeon	(3)	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	=	34
Wakeham	(4)	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	=	33
Lammert	(5)	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	=	33
Lapsley	(3)	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	=	33
Stewart	(4)	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	=	32
Carnell	(3)	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	=	32
Scott	(5)	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	=	32
M'Lennan	(2)	4	3	2	3	5	4	4	=	25
Anderson	(3)	2	2	4	3	5	4	4	=	24
Coveney	(4)	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	=	27

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600 YARDS.

Wakeham	(4)	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	=	33
Carnell	(4)	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	=	32
Scott	(2)	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	=	31
Stewart	(3)	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	=	31
Coveney	(4)	5	4	3	5	2	3	5	=	29
Lammert	(4)	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	=	29
Anderson	(4)	4	5	4	3	5	2	5	=	28
Lapsley	(2)	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	=	24
M'Lennan	(4)	5	3	4	5	3	2	2	=	24
Pidgeon	(5)	3	5	4	2	0	4	3	=	21

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AGGREGATE.				
Wakeham	31	33	33	= 97
Scott	31	32	31	= 94
Carnell	29	32	32	= 93
Lammert	30	33	29	= 92
Lapsley	31	33	24	= 88
Stewart	23	32	31	= 86
Pidgeon	30	34	21	= 85
Coveney	27	29	29	= 84
Anderson	27	24	28	= 79
M'Lennan	29	25	24	= 78

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Lieut.-Colonel Chapman and Captain Macdonald, of the H.K. V. C., with Captain Beasley acted as umpires, while the arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Mowbray Northcote.

The following list gives the winners since the competition started:

1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.
 1890: No match.
 1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 830; Singapore, 741.
 1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 752.
 1893: Hongkong, 822; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.
 1894: Hongkong, 823; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.
 1895: Singapore, 934; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.
 1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.
 1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.
 1898: Hongkong, 934; Singapore, 923; Shanghai, 894.
 1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 887.
 1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 900.
 1901: Hongkong, 901; Singapore, 884; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.
 1902: Shanghai, 926; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 870; Penang, 871.
 1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang, 750.
 1904: Singapore, 919; Hongkong, 919; Shanghai, 908.
 1905: Hongkong, 923; Shanghai, 889; Singapore, 800.
 1906: Shanghai, 936; Singapore, 909; Hongkong, 891; Penang, 821.
 1907: Shanghai, 943; Hongkong, 938; Singapore, 928.
 1908: Singapore, 937; Shanghai, 923; Penang, 910; Hongkong, 901.

MORE OPIUM-SMOKING OFFICIALS DEGRADED.

An Imperial Edict issued last week stated that recently Censor Ten Chung impeached certain high officials for being addicted to opium, thereupon we ordered Shen Ping-kun to investigate the charges. The latter has now reported to the Throne that Pang Hungshu, Governor of Kweichow, was formerly an opium smoker, but cut off the habit several years ago, and Chen Hsiang, Commissioner of Education, has never smoked opium. The Edict orders that the charges be dismissed as regards these two officials. Sung-E, Provincial Treasurer, took to opium on account of illness and has not got rid of the habit since, and Yen Shun-hsi has not got rid of the opium habit on account of advanced age and ill-health. These officials are hereby degraded and are never to be employed again. As Pang Hung-shu failed to find out that the said Commissioners were addicted to opium he can not be exonerated from blame and is ordered to be dealt with by the Board concerned. Shen Ping-kun was very thorough in making the aforesaid investigation and is therefore exonerated from blame as a mark of special favour.

DANISH INTERESTS IN SIAM.

Prince Waldemar, brother of the King of Denmark, will leave shortly with his two sons for the purpose of paying a visit to the King of Siam. He will be accompanied by Mr. Andersen, the Director of the Danish East India Company, who will inspect the company's stations in Siam.

FAR EASTERN TELEGRAMS.

INTERPORT RIFLE SHOOTING.

SINGAPORE'S RECORD AGGREGATE.

Singapore, October 29th.

The Singapore team fired off in the Interport shooting contest to-day in the most favourable conditions. The total score was 955, the highest made in the history of the competition. Elliott and Galiston scored 99 each, the lowest score being 87.

[It looks as if the honours will fall to Singapore. The Hongkong team has not been doing so well this season, the aggregate hardly ever exceeding 930. The local marksmen will fire off either on November 3rd or 11th.

Ten years ago Hongkong registered 952, which was the record-until this year.

Last year Singapore won with 937. Shanghai coming second with 923, Penang third with 910, and Hongkong last with 901.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ITO.

Tokyo, October 29th.

A telegram from the Russian Minister of Finance to the Ambassador at Tokyo states that in his evidence at the inquest the Korean said that he went to Harbin specially to kill Prince Ito to avenge the wrongs of his country and also because Prince Ito had sentenced to death several of accused's relatives. He was happy in having succeeded. Consul Kawakami had asked the Russian police to allow all Japanese to enter the railway station and it was absolutely impossible to distinguish the murderer. The Russian Minister himself had a narrow escape.

LORD KITCHENER.

Tokyo, October 31st.

Lord Kitchener arrives at Shimonoseki tomorrow morning, and will be received by General Fukushima.

Tokyo, November 2nd.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Tokyo and was greeted by the highest officials. Large crowds surrounded the station and the greatest interest was taken in the visit of the distinguished soldier. Shiba Palace has been placed at his disposal. The Press extend a welcome to Lord Kitchener in unusually appreciative terms.

GENERAL RISING THREATENED IN KOREA.

A RAILWAY STATION DESTROYED.

Tokyo, October 31st.

Korean insurgents on Friday night attacked and destroyed the station of the Seoul-Fusan railway.

A general rising is threatened as a result of the accomplishment of the death of Prince Ito.

PRINCE ITO'S FUNERAL.

Tokyo, November 1st.

Prince Ito's remains arrived at Shimbashi to-day from Yokosuka.

Enormous crowds gathered along the route displaying every token of respect and every manifestation of mourning.

The funeral will take place on Thursday.

Tokyo, November 4th.

The funeral of the late Prince Ito to-day has been the occasion of a national demonstration of sympathy.

The approaches to Hibiya Park looked like a sea of humanity. The sky was overcast and later rain fell.

THE JAPANESE MANŒUVRES.

Tokyo, November 7th.

Eighty thousand men are engaged in the Army manœuvres which have opened near Nikko.

H. M. the Emperor and Field Marshal Lord Kitchener are watching the manœuvres.

Tokyo, November 4th.

The Japanese Army manœuvres commenced yesterday, favoured by brilliant weather.

A JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Tokyo, November 7th.

It is officially announced that Mr. Uchida, at present Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, has been appointed Ambassador to Washington.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINESE RAILWAY LOANS.

Peking, November 2nd.

The British, French, American and German ministers at Peking have requested the Board of Foreign Affairs and the Board of Communications to settle as soon as possible the Canton-Hankow-Szechuen Railway loan.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.

The Colony's financial statement for the month of August is published in the current *Gazette*. The balance of assets and liabilities on July 31st is given at \$600,172.48, and this with a revenue for the month of August of \$524,328.35, makes a total of \$1,124,500.83. Against this there is an expenditure for the same month of \$643,417.10, which leaves a credit balance of \$481,083.73.

The statement of assets and liabilities places the total assets at \$855,917.26 and the total liabilities at \$374,833.53, giving a credit balance as stated above. The reimbursement due by railway construction account on 31st December, 1908 is \$1,356,136.50, from which has to be deducted a credit balance on account of 1909 of \$64,833.92, leaving an amount of \$1,291,302.58. Adding to this amount the credit balance already mentioned of \$481,083.73, the balance of assets (General Account) stands at \$1,772,386.31.

THE FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT.

Imperial Edicts have been issued to the effect:—

That in accordance with the Memorial presented by the Board of Rites on the performance of ceremonies concerning the removal of the remains of Her Majesty the late Empress Dowager Shao Yin, which will take place on the 27th day of the 9th moon (November 9), Prince Li Shi Toh is ordered to offer libations before the coffin in the reed mat-shed on the eve of the removal, every morning and every evening en route and at the Lung En Palace, when the remains have arrived and properly placed and while staying there; Prince Su Shan Chi is ordered to make similar performance when the remains are again to be removed, when placed in the small carriage, when transferred to the Imperial hearse, when deposited in the tomb, and when the tomb is closed up; he has to offer libations again at the Lung En Palace and then carry the Tablet respectfully with both hands to the Yellow Sedan Chair; Prince Yui, Mao Lin is ordered to perform the necessary ceremonies with face towards the direction of the Imperial Ancestral Tombs when the remains arrive at the Red Door; and Prince Shun Cheung Nalaka is ordered to make libation performance every morning and evening while the Tablet is on the way back to Peking.

That the 27th day of the 9th moon (Nov. 9) being the date for the removal of the remains of Her Majesty the late Empress Dowager Shao Yin, excepting that the princes and ministers responsible for the funeral service, the officials charged with special duties, nobles of close Imperial lineage, Ministers of Presence, Guards of the Ante-chamber, Guards of the Chien-Chang-Men, and officials of the Imperial Household who are on duty, are to follow in the procession, all the nobles and officials not charged with special duties, and soldiers, are to respectfully stand in waiting according to their respective ranks in the open-court outside the Tung-Chi-Men

Gate, and to kneel down when the Imperial coffin passes by. The Board of Civil Affairs, the Board of Rites and the office of the General Commandant of the Gendarmeries are hereby instructed to faithfully perform their duties in accordance with the regulations laid down last time, in regard to the maintaining of order and silence, so that no crowding tumultuously and disorder be allowed and due respects be paid.—*Peking Daily News*.

THE VICEROY OF CHIHLI ON CHINA'S COMMERCE.

Tientsin papers contain reports of an interesting speech delivered by H. E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy of Chihli, at a meeting of the Commercial Guild, at which all the leading Chinese merchants were present.

His EXCELLENCY is reported to have addressed his hearers as follows:

"I feel complimented by being asked to attend a dinner given by such an influential body as the Tientsin Commercial Guild, but I fear that I am not sufficiently able to tell you all that I should wish. I would, however, point out to you that commerce is the back-bone of a country. I have recently been transferred to Tientsin as Viceroy; it is therefore my duty to protect traders and trade. I trust that you as Chinese merchants will do your best to help me, and make the trade of Chihli known all over the world. Foreigners who certainly know say that China is one of the richest countries in the world, but they also say that you have no idea of developing its riches in a proper manner. I trust that you will see your way to making a real start towards the development of the country. It is a matter which simply lies in your hands. The fact should be borne in mind by all of you that the export trade of China has decreased in recent years; the import trade on the contrary is increasing; the foreigners therefore reap the benefit. The balance of imports and exports should be equal to do good to the various countries involved. I should like to point out to you the profits accruing from the Manual Institute, the cotton mills and the iron works in China; they are all paying handsomely and ousting foreign manufactures. The Directors of the Commercial Guilds of Nan-yang and Pei-yang are anxious to see you all put your best into the work which now lies before you. It is the development of a great Empire, and again I say it is simply in your hands. I have for many years devoted a great deal of my time to the study of China and indeed other countries' trade. I must endeavour to do my best to further Chinese interests without hurting those of other countries. Trade is reciprocal, and you must bear that in mind. I have seen piece and silk goods imported from Europe, and I am quite certain that they are no better than the goods turned out by Chinese factories. I dare say that at the Exhibition shortly to be held at Nanking, Chinese manufactures and products will certainly not take second place. I think you all might take a lesson from Europe. Everyone there engaged in trade thinks and tries to improve the machinery connected with his trade. Both to increase the output and minimise the cost is the aim that all have. In conclusion, I beg to advise you to use your utmost endeavours to develop one of the richest countries in the world."

TERRORS OF THE RED SEA.

The passage of the Red Sea will yet become a thing for the stout passenger at which to laugh. A new device has been thought out for cooling the staterooms of vessels with refrigerating machinery. This cooling device consists of a pipe about 5ins. long and 8ins. in diameter. The lower end has oblong openings about 4ins. deep and so arranged round the bottom as to form a grid for admission of air; inside the pipe is a brine coil supplied from the refrigerator and on top of the pipe is a small fan driven by a little motor placed near, and discharging into the stateroom. By these means the air is drawn through the opening at the bottom of the pipe over the brine coil and thrown back into the rooms at considerably reduced temperature.

COMMERCIAL

IMPORTS.—

RICE.

Messrs Wm. G. Hale & Co., of Saigon in their Circular dated the 16th October:—Our last circular was issued on the 18th ultimo, and the latest postal advices received since are as follows:—Hongkong 13th instant, Yokohama 2nd instant, Manila 9th instant, Java 9th instant, Singapore 11th instant, and London 17th ultimo.

We quote for October to November delivery.

No. 2 White sifted (<i>ordinaire</i>) steam milled round	 *
No. 2 White unsifted (ordinary) steam milled (round)	 \$3.75
5 % Cargo steam milled round	... 3.40
10 % Cargo steam milled round	... 3.30
20 % Cargo steam milled round	... 3.15
* Prices according to terms and conditions.	

The following is a statement of this year's Exports of White Rice, Cargo Rice and Paddy:—

Destination.	Total pes.
Hongkong	60,213
Manila	30,338
Iloilo	6,041
Cebu	34,453
Japan	36,303
Singapore	52,558
Batavia	24,909
Tjilatjap	3,432
Pasaoeran	2,506
Samarang	3,172
Sourabaya	45,050
India	4,062
Ceylon	1,878
Madagascar	35
Réunion	17,037
Mauritius	12,202
Egypt	24,447
Australia	1,232
Europe	197,814
Total	557,687
Same period of last year	696,429

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, November 5th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	 \$1,250/1,280 per picul
Malwa Old	 \$1,290/1,320 do.
Malwa Older	 \$1,330/1,370 do.
Malwa Very Old	 \$1,380/1,420 do.
Persian Fine Quality	 \$1,000/1,050 do.
Persian Extra Fine	 \$1,160/1,200 do.
Patna New	 \$1,625 per chest.
Patna Old	 \$1,610 do.
Benares New	 \$1,610 do.
Benares Old	 \$ — do.

FOOCHOW IMPORTS.

YARN.—Since 1st June, 1909:—

As per last circular	 13,104.30 piculs
During the week	 154.00 "
Total	 13,258.30 "

KEROSENE.—Since 1st June, 1909:—

As per last circular	 317,808 gallons
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FLOUR.—Since 1st June, 1909:—

As per last circular	 172,558 bags
During the week	 2,735 "
Total	 175,293 "

OPIUM.—Since 1st June, 1909:—

As per last circular	 924½ chests
During the week	 88 "
Total	 1,012½ "

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai, 29th Oct., 1909, state:—The Northern markets are showing rather more activity, a fair quantity of American makes, especially, having been settled at sadly inadequate prices, though some slight improvement is being shown in the lighter weights. The assassination of Prince Ito has caused some anxiety amongst those interested in the Korean trade as to what will happen, and it is thought that any demand from that country will be held in abeyance for the time being awaiting further developments. The River trade is fairly active, and is marked chiefly by the better enquiry for light weight American goods. Manchester is very firm at the high prices recently established, and, so far from any counter offers being entertained, unless accepted at once, a further advance

is demanded. Cotton in Liverpool is gradually but steadily rising, to-day's quotations coming 7.58d. for Mid American spot and 7.34d. for January/February. An advance is also advised in Egyptian to 1½d. the market closing steady. The New York quotations are 14.41 cents for December and 14.48/14.55 cents January/March option. The goods market is going still higher, the latest quotation received for Peperell Drills being 13s. 4½d., the equivalent at the present exchange of about Tls. 6.10, and they are selling here at Tls. 5.30 net. The Indian Yarn market is at a standstill owing to the higher prices now asked by holders on account of the fall in exchange. The recent prices current for some of the favourite spinnings were not paid for actual consumptive requirements, but merely to bolster up the market for the purposes of the middlemen, who are really ready and willing to sell a good deal inside those rates, and there is no reason to doubt that they have turned over a considerable quantity on those terms. This attitude of holders, although no doubt induced by the high prices current in Bombay, likely to deflect the demand to other spinnings. Thus both Japanese and Local yarns are already receiving more attention. Native Cotton has recovered slightly under the steady demand both for Japan and the Local Mills. With the exception of a fair parcel of 72-reed White Shirtings from stock early in the interval, before Exchange dropped so much, there has been very little doing in Manchester makes privately, but clearances continue on a fairly liberal scale. In American makes the sale is reported of 45,000 pieces Peacet Drills at Tls. 5.10 net and 15,000 pieces Peperell at Tls. 5.30 net, 2s. 4d. Exchange guaranteed. We understand some lighter makes have been done, but we cannot glean particulars. In Sheetings the only business reported consists of resales on the basis of Indian Head at Tls. 5.15, Whitney at Tls. 5.10 and Owl at Tls. 4.95/5.00. In Shirtings we hear of a sale from first hands of 450 yard Chinese Archer at Tls. 3.45. There is a better enquiry for these light weights, which the dealers are beginning to realise are only in moderate stock. Tls. 3.70 is offered for 4 yard goods, but holders are asking Tls. 3.75, and Tls. 3.45 for 4.70 yard, narrow fold. The Auctions on the whole do not reflect any great strength in the Market, though some makes are distinctly firmer, notably 12½ lbs. 36 inch, other weights of Grays being decidedly irregular. White Shirtings have shown rather better prices for the older chops, but Irishes are weaker. Turkey Reds are disappointing considering the small stock. Fast Black Cotton Italians have, on the average improved since last week, though it must be confessed prices are somewhat irregular. Venetians, have a downward tendency. With the exception of Spanish Stripes Woollens have all sold at easier prices this week.

EXPORTS:—

TEA.

FOOCHOW, 22nd October.—The following settlements have taken place during the week:—Congou:—2,102 half-chests Viz.:—941 half-chests Panyong, 923 half-chests Yung How, 42 half-chests Saryune, 196 half-chests Tong Fong Tong. Oolong:—3,503 half-chests, Flowery Pekoes:—138 chests.

	½-chests	½-chests	½-chests	chests
	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Pekoe.
Arrivals	146,000	79,000	70,800	9,840
Settlements	140,543	76,259	55,232	9,762
Stocks	5,157	2,741	15,568	78

The Tea Export Summary from commencement of Season to date:—

	Total lbs.
Austria	649,772
France	741,446
Germany	2,706,192
Holland	769,283
London	3,416,816
Russia	179,740
Other Countries	373,787
South America	140,853
Australia & N. Z.	819,575
U. S. & Canada	3,69,242
South Africa	153,543
Coastwise Southward	62,755
Coastwise Northward	423,707
Total Shipments	14,006,711

FOOCHOW EXPORTS.

CAMPHOR.—Since 1st June, 1909:—

As per last circular	 703.02 picul
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CAMPHOR OIL.—Since 1st June, 1909:—

As per last circular	 64.21 "
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Delhi*, sailed on 30th October 1909. For Manchester—250 bales waste silk. For Antwerp—50 bales feathers. For Lyons—160 bales raw silk. For Marseilles—10 bales raw silk, 1 case bird feathers, 50 bales waste silk. For Gibraltar—2 pkgs. silk, pce. goods, 1 case silk, 1 case curios. For London—150 bales waste silk, 268 bales pierced cocoons, 827 pkgs. tea, 5 cases silk, 135 bales raw silk, 2 pkgs. curios, &c., 4 cases hats, 4 cases hemp, 3 cases lacquer ware, 50 bales feathers.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, 5th November, 1909.—The market continues dull and inanimate and there is but little business to report. Rates with few exceptions have not fallen, but the inclination to weakness is still in evidence. Exchange on London closes at 1/8 11/16 T/I, and on Shanghai at 75. Business between this and Shanghai has been interfered with by the riots at the latter port, and transactions have been but few and far between.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue more or less neglected, and with the exception of some very small sales at 995 and 992½ we have no business to report. The London rate has fallen to £90.15. In Nationals we have no business to report, but there are no longer any buyers at quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been on offer during the week at 847½, but we have heard of no business and they close with sellers at that rate. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

FIRE INSURANCES.—We have no changes or business to report in this section.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled a little easier, and after small sales at 31 close with sellers at 30½. Indo-Chinas continue in demand without bringing any shares on the market. Swift Transports have local buyers at 72½, London quoting 71/9. Other stocks under this heading remain unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled firm and a fair business has been transacted at 149, 149½ and 150 cash, and at from 150 to 152 for December, the market closes with buyers at 150 cash, and apparently no sellers. Luzons have changed hands at 20.

MINING.—We have no changes or business to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quite neglected but with sellers at 55. Kowloon Wharfs have changed hands at 64, 63½ and later at 63, closing steady at the last rate. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found small buyers at 104. West Points are in a small demand at 43, but we have no sales to report. Hotels have improved to 75 for the old issue, and after sales at that rate close with further buyers Humphreys continue on offer at 9, but no sales have resulted.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs are on offer at 6. Ewes have ruled firm in the North at 149, and Soy Chees at 460, by telegraph. Internationals have further improved to 91 and Lou Kung Mows to 111. The last three quotations are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars.

RUBBERS.—The market has ruled quiet, but the tone has been distinctly better and at the close a firm feeling prevails. The following sales have taken place during the week:—Sapongs at 23½, Shelfords at 3 1/3, and some small forced sales at slightly lower rates, the market for the last mentioned closing with a demand at 35½. Castles have been done at 52½ and 55½, closing firmer. Sungie Chohs have changed hands at 44½ for fully paid up shares. Belgownie at 68, Pegohs at 24, and Anglo-Malays at 15½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of small sales of Cements at 7½, and of China Lights at 5½ and China Provs. at 9½ and 9.60, we have no business to report under this heading. Steam Laundries are on offer at 5½ ex the dividend on 40c paid on the 1st inst.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$895, sellers
National B. of China	£8	£91
		\$65
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	12/6d.	\$10, buyers
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$12½, sellers
China Light & P. Co....	\$10	\$5½, sales & buy.
China Provident	\$10	\$9.50, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 50	Tls. 149
Hongkong C. S. Co.	\$10	\$6, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 88
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 110
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 460
Dairy Farm Co.....	\$8	\$16½, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$63, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$55, sellers
New Amoy Dock ...	\$9½	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 77½
S'hai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 138
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$11, sellers
G. Island Cement Co.	\$10	\$7½, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas...	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric...	\$10	\$20½, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co. }	\$50	\$75, sales
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$43½, buyers
H'kong Rope M. Co....	\$10	\$180, sellers
		\$23, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$162½, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$114, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$375
North China	\$5	Tls. 105
Union	\$100	\$47½, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$230
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$104, sales
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 120
West Point Building	\$50	\$43, buyers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin	Fr. 250	\$625, buyers
Raubs	18/10d.	\$7½, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$13½, sellers
Philippine Co., Ltd.	\$1	\$1½, sellers
	\$10	\$9, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$150, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$20, sales
Robinson Piano Co. ...	\$50	\$50, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manila...	\$25	\$8½, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$33, sellers
H., Canton & M. ...	\$15	\$31, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	\$25	\$41, buyers
		\$19, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	72/- buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$26
	\$5	\$14½, sellers
South China M. Post...	\$25	\$23½, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.....	\$5	\$5½, x.d., sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M & Co...	\$10	\$12
Wm. Powell, Ltd. ...	\$7	\$3½, sellers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$5, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Weissmann, Ltd.....	\$100	\$150
United Asbestos	\$4	\$12½, sellers
	\$10	\$300
Union Waterboat Co....	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Rubbers—		
Balgownies	—	\$70 (Sts.)
Pegohs	—	\$24 (Sts.), buy.
Ragallas	—	\$29 (Sts.)
Anglo-Malays	—	\$15/6, sellers
Castlefields, fully p.	—	55/-
Consolidated Malays	—	\$6-12-6
Damansaras	—	\$4-3-0
H'lands & L'lands...	—	70/-
Kamunings	—	3/6, sellers
Kuala Lumpur.....	—	\$4-10-0, nom.
Ledbury's	—	\$2-13-0
Linggis	—	24/6, buyers
Sapongs	—	23/-
Shelfords	—	\$5/-, sellers
Sungei-Kapars	—	\$3-15-0

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.
29th October, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$1,025
National of China...	£8	\$65, buyers
Russo-Chinese	R187½	Tls. 125
	T125	
Insurance—		
Union Society C'tn	\$100	\$850, sellers
North-China	\$5	Tls. 105, buyers
Yangtze Assocn. ...	\$60	\$230, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$175, sellers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$375, buyers
China Fire.....	\$20	\$114, buyers
Shipping—		
Indo-China { pref. }	£5	Tls. 44, buyers
def. }		
Shell Trans. { ord. }	£1	\$23.12 6
& Trading { pref. }	£10	\$29.10.0
S'hai Tug & { pref. }	T50	Tls. 42, buyers
Lighter ... { ord. }	T50	Tls. 52, buyers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 45
Kochien Transport- ation & To Boat	T50	Tls. 47½, sales
Docks & Wharves—		
S'hai Dock & Erg...	T100	Tls. 77, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$55, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 139, sellers
H. K'loou W. & G...	\$50	\$63, buyers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 200, sellers
Sugar Companies—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 335, sellers
China Refining.....	\$100	\$146, buyers
Mining—		
Raub Australian ...	£1	Tls. \$8, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	£1	Tls. 20
Lands—		
S'hai Investment...	T50	Tls. 119, sales
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$104, sales
Humphreys' Estate	T10	\$9½, sellers
Weiheiwei	T20	Tls. 9
China	T50	Tls. 50
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 106, sales
Plantations—		
Kalumpang Rubber	T50	Tls. 235, buyers
Chempedak		Tls. 11, sales
S. R'ber Estates ...	T100	Tls. 295
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	£1	Tls. 17½, sales
Dominion Rubbers...	T6	Tls. 13½, buyers
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco	T20	Tls. 102, buyers
Cottons, etc.—		
Ewo	T50	Tls. 149, buyers
Internationals	T75	Tls. 91
Laou Kung Mow ...	T100	Tls. 111, sales
Soy Chees	T500	Tls. 460, sellers
H.C.S.W.D.Co., Ltd.	\$10	Tls. 6½, sales
Shanghai Cotton ...	T50	Tls. 77, sellers
Eastern Fibre	£10	Tls. 10
Industrial—		
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat.....	Gs. 100	Tls. 755, sales
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 10½, buyers
Major Brothers.....	T50	Tls. 52½
Shanghai Ice.....	T25	Tls. 15
China Flour Mill...	T50	Tls. 63½, sales
S'hai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 35, buyers
Green Is. Cement...	\$10	\$8, sellers
S'hai Waterworks...	£20	Tls. 425, sales
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	\$100	\$82½, buyers
A. Butler Cement, Tile Works ...	T50	Tls. 23½, sales
Shanghai Electric Construction.....	£10	£6.10.0 sellers
China Im. & Ex.	T100	Tls. 75
Lumber		
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	\$25	\$20½, sellers
China Printing Co.	T50	Tls. 50
Stores—		
Hall & Holtz.....	\$20	\$23, buyers
A. Llewellyn.....	\$60	\$65
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Central Ordinary...	\$15	\$17
Central Founders...	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co. ...	\$50	\$40
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$26, sales
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$100	\$165, sales
Dunning & Co.	\$50	\$35
Hotels—		
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$20, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$72½
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 5½
Tsingtao Hotel	\$100	Tls. 75
Miscellaneous—		
S'hai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 55
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 66½, sales
Dallas Horse Re- pository	T70	Tls. 25

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset, & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending October 28th state:— Business this week has chiefly been confined to transactions in Cottons and Rubbers, with a large amount of business passing in shares in the new Rubber Companies. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/3½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. A single transaction was reported this week on the 23rd at \$1,025. Marine and Fire Insurance.—Yangtze Insurance. Business was done on the 22nd at \$230. Shipping.—No business reported. Sugars.—Perak Sugar changed hands on the 22nd at Tls. 345 for December. Mining.—No business. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. On the 22nd business was done at Tls. 76 for cash and Tls. 77½ December. On the 25th at Tls. 77½ December and on the 28th at Tls. 77 for cash. In Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves there was only one transaction—at Tls. 139 for cash on the 22nd. Lands.—No business. Plantations.—Kalumpungs changed hands on the 22nd at Tls. 237½ for December. Tebongs.—On the 22nd and 23rd at Tls. 17½, on the 25th at Tls. 17½-17½ for cash. On the 29th at Tls. 18 for December. Koeoeks were sold on the 23rd at Tls. 16-16½, and again on the 25th at Tls. 16½. On the 26th and 27th at Tls. 16 and on the 28th at Tls. 15½-16. Almas were dealt in on the 26th, 27th, and 28th at Tls. 13, and close strong with buyers for each at Tls. 14, and for March at Tls. 15. Shanghai Sumatras. Very little business to report. These changed hands on the 26th at Tls. 102½ for December and Tls. 104 for January. On the 27th at Tls. 104 for December. Cottons.—International Cottons were dealt in on the 22nd and 23rd at Tls. 94 for December and on the 26th at Tls. 93 December. Shanghai Cottons. On the 22nd at Tls. 76 for cash, and Tls. 77½ for December. On the 23rd at Tls. 78 December and on the 25th at Tls. 79 December. Ewo's found buyers on the 23rd at Tls. 150½ December, on the 25th at Tls. 150 December, and on the 27th at Tls. 150½ December. Industrial.—China Flour were sold on the 22nd at Tls. 59 for cash, and Tls. 61 for December. On the 23rd at Tls. 61 December. On the 25th at Tls. 60 cash and Tls. 62 for December. On the 26th and 27th at Tls. 62 December. On the 28th at Tls. 62 and Tls. 63 December. Scharff Bone & Oil Mills. Shares were dealt in on the 22nd at Tls. 45 for December, on the 25th and 26th at Tls. 40 for cash. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat. The market opened on the 22nd at Tls. 815 for December and on the 23rd the rate fell to Tls. 775 for December. On the 25th at Tls. 750 cash and Tls. 770-775 for December. On the 26th at Tls. 780 December, and on the 27th at Tls. 765-770 December. Closing at Tls. 755 for cash and Tls. 770 Buyers and Tls. 780 Sellers for December. Stores and Hotels.—As for House Hotels changed hands at \$20. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Tramway Shares. There were two transactions at £6.10. Debentures.—Central Stores 8 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 104. Shanghai Mun. 6 per cent. Debs. at Tls. 105.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 8th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8½
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/8½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..	1/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	217½
Credits 4 months' sight	221½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	177
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42½
Credits, 60 days' sight	43½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	129
Bank, on demand	129½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	129
Bank on demand	129½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	75
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	84
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	85
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	73½
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	104½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	7½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	7½ p.c. pm.
ON BANG OK.—	
On demand	88½
OVERSEAS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.55
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$60.50
SILVER 100 fine, per tael	\$23½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

October:—

ARRIVALS.

- 28, Hoihow, British str., from Swatow.
 28, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
 29, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
 29, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
 29, Delhi, British str., from Shanghai.
 29, Drufar, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 29, Fukui Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 29, Haimun, Br. str., from Swatow.
 29, Haliotis, Dutch str., from Haiphong.
 29, Heliopolis, Brit. str., from Chingwantao.
 29, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 29, Moyori Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
 29, Petchaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
 29, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 29, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., from T. Pandoen.
 29, Tjipanas, Dutch str., from Amoy.
 30, Antenor, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 30, Hinsang, British str., from Probolinggo.
 30, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 30, Sexta, German str., from Macassar.
 30, Shansi, British str., from Wuhu.
 30, Trigonía, Dutch str., from Foochow.
 31, Anhui, British str., from Shanghai.
 31, Cyclops, Br. str., from Puget Sound Port.
 31, Fukura Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 31, Haiyang, British str., from Swatow.
 31, Kaga Maru, Jap. str., from Seattle.
 31, Liberia, German str., from Shanghai.
 31, Ningpo, British str., from Kebao.
 31, Samsen, German str., from Bangkok.
 31, Theseus, British str., from Yokohama.
 31, Tientsin, British str., from Newchwang.
 31, Victoria, Swedish str., from Haiphong.

November:—

- 1, Bellerophon, British str., from Manila.
 1, Mongolia, Am. str., from San Francisco.
 1, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 2, Coblenz, German str., from Kutchinotsu.
 2, Fooksang, British str., from Calcutta.
 2, Germania, German str., from Manila.
 2, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 2, Kjeld, Norwegian str., from Dalny.
 2, Menelaus, British str., from Liverpool.
 2, P. R. Luitpold, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 2, Vorwärts, German str., from Hoihow.
 2, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 3, Bujun Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 3, Coulsdon, British str., from Keelung.
 3, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 3, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 3, Hongbee, Br. str., from Singapore.
 3, Kleist, German str., from Bremen.
 3, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 3, Kwongsang, Br. str., from Shanghai.
 3, Linan, British str., from Shanghai.
 3, Nore, British str., from London.
 3, Silesia, German str., from Manila.
 3, Shantung, British str., from Java.
 4, Daigi Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 4, Helene, German str., from Swatow.
 4, Knivsberg, German str., from Hoihow.
 4, Mandasan Maru, Jap. str., from Miike.
 4, Nanchang, British str., from Newchwang.
 4, Pheum Penh, British str., from Saigon.
 4, Shimosa, British str., from New York.
 4, Somali, British str., from Yokohama.
 4, Triumph, German str., from Sourabaya.
 5, Glenloch, British str., from Singapore.
 5, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 5, Kutsang, British str., from Yokohama.
 5, Merapi, Dutch str., from Samarang.
 5, Paklat, German str., from Swatow.
 5, Persia, British str., from Manzanilla.
 5, Tean, British str., from Manila.
 5, Totomi Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
 5, Yatshing, British str., from Swatow.

October:—

DEPARTURES.

- 29, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
 29, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
 29, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 29, Hilary, German str., for Newchwang.
 29, Kalgan, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, Quarta, Dutch str., for Saigon.
 29, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Australia.
 30, Asia, American str., for San Francisco.
 30, Benarty, British str., for Nagasaki.
 30, Bingo Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 30, Delhi, British str., for Europe, &c.
 30, Eskdale, British str., for Sourabaya.
 30, Helene, German str., for Swatow.
 30, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.

- 30, Kumeric, British str., for Kobe.
 30, Kweiyang, British str., for Tsingtau.
 30, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 30, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 30, Wakamatsu M., Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
 31, Ariake Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 31, Benalder, British str., for Saigon.
 31, Chenan, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Clara Jebson, German str., for Swatow.
 31, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 31, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 31, Haliotis, Dutch str., for Tarakay.
 31, Mathilde, German str., for Swatow.
 31, Moyori Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

November:—

- 1, Antenor, British str., for Saigon.
 1, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.
 1, Kai Ping, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 1, Onsang, British str., for Singapore.
 1, Chinkiang, British str., for Chefoo.
 2, Fukui Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
 2, Gregory Apear, Br. str., for Singapore.
 2, Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.
 2, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
 2, Sandakan, German str., for Saigon.
 2, Soshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 2, Sungkiang, British str., for Cebu.
 2, Szechuen, British str., for Amoy.
 2, Theseus, British str., for Singapore.
 2, Tientsin, British str., for Sourabaya.
 2, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., for Swatow.
 2, Tjipanas, Dutch str., for Batavia.
 2, Trigonía, Dutch str., for Balik Pappan.
 2, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Choising, German str., for Bangkok.
 3, Drufar, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 3, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 3, Liberia, German str., for Straits.
 3, P. R. Luitpold, Ger. str., for Europe, &c.
 3, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 3, Victoria, Swedish str., for Haiphong.
 4, Anhui, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Bellerophon, British str., for Kobe.
 4, Ben Thuy, French str., for Hoihow.
 4, Kleist, German str., for Shanghai.
 4, Menelaus, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Minnesota, American str., for Nagasaki.
 4, Nore, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Signal, German str., for Swatow.
 5, Bujun Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 5, C. Apear, British str., for Singapore.
 5, Coblenz, German str., for Australia.
 5, Coulsdon, British str., for Singapore.
 5, Fooksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 5, Fukura Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 5, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 5, Hanoi, French str., for Q. Chow Wah.
 5, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.
 5, Hinsang, British str., for Hongay.
 5, Hongbee, British str., for Amoy.
 5, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 5, Shantung, British str., for Cheribon.
 5, Shansi, British str., for Amoy.
 5, Silesia, German str., for Shanghai.
 5, Somali, British str., for Singapore.
 5, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., for Yokohama.
 5, Vorwärts, German str., for Haiphong.
 5, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Persia*, from Mazatlan, Mr and Mrs Foster.
 Per *Pheum Penh*, from Saigon, Mr. A. Malacamp.
 Per *Silesia*, from Manila, Major E. Wolde Major M. Wildersen.
 Per *Theseus*, from Japan, &c., Messrs I. Mumme and F. Stewart.
 Per *Heliopolis*, from Chingwantao, Mr and Mrs A. Williams and 2 children.
 Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, Mrs A. A. Barton, Mrs M. Gomes, Miss N. G. Prescott and Mr Huyers.
 Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mrs Rachel Roth and 2 children, Mrs Wolkowsky, Messrs W. Jennings and J. D. Donley.
 Per *Tean*, from Manila, Misses Reed and Kee, Lieut. Stewart, R.N., Rev. Thompson, Rev. Morel, Rev. Gurmoun, Rev. Schépmann, Rev. Leys, Messrs Date, Lam and Meghray.
 Per *Nore*, from London, for Hongkong, Mr & Mrs J. A. Lyon, infant & child, Mr, Mrs and Miss Hastings, Mr and Mrs Hornby, 2 infants and amah, Mrs 4 Misses and Master Gordon, Mrs Moxon, Mrs Lennox Potter, Engr. Rundle, Messrs Hamilton and Chester Master.

Per *Kutsang*, from Moji, Mr Piercy.
 Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mrs W. S. Macleod, Mrs N. M. Wayland, Mrs V. Palmer, Mrs O. Strauss, Captain Percy Silver, Messrs A. D. Gibbs, H. P. Smith, J. H. Uru, C. D. Clark, J. C. Campbell, H. A. Glover, J. D. Hoffman, J. F. Schroeder and Cho. Suano.

Per *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, &c., Mr and Mrs S. Akiyawa and infant, Rev. and Mrs R. Duncanson, Capt. and Mrs Murray, Mrs F. Metzelthim, Mrs Hartwig and 3 children, Mrs Dowring and infant, Mrs J. M. Camelleri, Mrs H. Porter and infant, Mrs Hickling, Misses M. Durdett, I. Parker, A. Auimi and V. Chan, Capt. Broughton, Dr. R. O. Porter, Messrs Yoshimaku Miura, Jugi Miyasaki, I. S. Perny, W. Glendenning and U. asao.

Per *Kleist*, for Hongkong, from Southampton, Misses Rawles and Nellie Brunton, and Mr D. White; from Genoa, Mr and Mrs Haesner, Mr and Mrs Boluminski, Mr and Mrs Kollecker, Baron and Baroness v. Ruffin, Mrs M. Fustig and family, Misses V. Waldoogel, Hulda Sutermeister, Elsa Sluban, Joh. Reinecke, Clara Feist, G. Fagel and Maria Dilg, Dr. Coowald, Messrs Eng. Grundler, Tom. Griffith, Lippert, F. Kullmann, Otto Krohm, Frdr. Weiss, Mergell, D. Störbeck, F. L. Schleipen, M. Samsen and son and John Karsten; from Naples, Dr. Jose Gomes; from Penang, Mr W. A. Martin; from Singapore, Mr and Mrs Chee, Messrs F. R. Jones, Carl Plukham and E. Tipan.

DEPARTED.

Per *Somali*, for London, &c., Mr and Mrs H. Bailey, Mrs and Miss Scott, Mrs and Miss Graff, Mrs Balfour, child, infant and amah, Mrs Bell's amah, Mrs M. A. Day, Mrs S. Flower, Mrs W. Sweet, Mrs Clayson, Mrs Sellars, child and infant, Mrs Waite and maid, Mrs G. V. Robinson, child and nurse, Misses Myburgh, Skill and Gething, Messrs Joseph Ball, I. McKenzie, E. Hine, Griffith and A. R. Agassiz.

Per *Yawata Maru*, for Australia, Mr and Mrs Wm. Kline, Mr and Mrs J. Prager, Mr and Mrs Suzuki, Capt. and Mrs H. A. Drum, Mrs Robinson, Mrs F. M. Munsan, Mrs Deshler, Mrs Artimief and 2 children, Mrs M. E. Boquer, Miss Roaume, Master Robinson, Messrs A. R. Hargreaves, H. C. Pim, C. G. Hannan, J. L. Berk, Wise, Edward Chervenka, Burton Whitcomb, O. E. Lützenheiser, F. de P. Rojas, O. A. Rocha, Pascual, I. Villareal, H. Kawashima, Edward Ness, Samuel Rotter, S. Fakuchi, A. E. Grant, A. G. McCrae, S. Echevarry, G. Fournamal and R. M. Camacho.

Per *Coblenz*, for Manila, Mr and Mrs J. L. Davis, Mr and Mrs J. Shigake, Messrs Edwin Hupler, H. E. Gilman, O. O. Tweeth, J. N. Sidebottom, A. Mercado, Mariano Samson, Manuel Samson, John Karsten, D. Störbeck, O. Krohm, F. L. Scheuher, Retter, S. O. Kidder, D. Racharam and party, J. Sochor, W. A. Martin and A. Christensen; for New Guinea and Yap, Mr and Mrs O. Haesner, Mr and Mrs F. Boleminski, Rev. P. Fischer, Rev. Victorious, Dr. Oswald and Mr Eng. Grundler; for Australia, Mr and Mrs W. J. Creushaw, Mrs L. E. Wilkinson, Mrs Beala and child, Miss Markham, Messrs S. Haywood and A. S. B. Tait.

Per *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, for Hamburg, Mr and Mrs Baumann, Mr and Mrs Hauptmann, Foerster & daughter, Mr and Mrs C. Hietmann and child, Mr and Mrs A. J. Lott, Mr and Mrs Miller, Mr and Mrs Rost, Mr and Mrs Raphael, Mr and Mrs Smith and child, Mr and Mrs Wheelwright, Mr and Mrs J. van Zyl, His Excellency and Lady On Tzong Lien, His Excellency the Brazilian Minister to Japan, and Lady M. C. Goncalves Pereira, Dr. and Mrs J. J. Noll, Mrs M. Closs, Mrs Cobb, Mrs Maerz and 3 children, Mrs J. Schumann, Misses Gertrude Credner, Helene Credner, Clara Moore, Redington and Schwer, Doctors Closs and Alfred Kühn, Rev. F. Cornelio, Mission Inspector Kriele, Messrs Badenhop, John Blomgron, F. J. Compton, Montague Cohen, Elliot and family, Eberlein, Harold Fowlr, H. A. Glover, J. B. Harrop, Paul Hafemann, Maerz, J. Schlarb, Max Surasin, H. Suter, Ojoekisa Tanaka and child and C. Tompson.

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